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STRIKERS HEAR BERRY

He Shows Up Fakir Crew That Fattens On Shoeworkers.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Speaker Warned Strikers That Donovan's Contribution of $200 to Their Strike Fund Was in the Nature of a Business Investement—He Told in Detail, Quoting from Source Friendly to Donovan, How Donovan Stands With the Shoeworkers of Haverhill—Audience Listened With Close Attention While Berry Pounded Home Truths, That Not Only Shoeworkers, But All Workingmen Should Take to Heart.

Last night Mixed Alliance 252, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Henry Butt's Park Palace Hall, 574 Broadway, Brooklyn. Standing room was at a premium. Timothy Walsh presided. The chairman stated that the reason the meeting was held at this time was to open the eyes of the shoeworkers of Brooklyn and vicinity to certain goings on in the trade. Especially for the benefit of the strikers of Thomas & Company, who are now between the devil and the deep blue sea—between the danger of the open enemy, Thomas & Company, and that of their alleged friend, Jerry Donovan, the Haverhill labor fakir,—who, in order to repeat the dirty work which he did in Haverhill in the interest of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union and the Haverhill shoe manufacturers, recently presented the Thomas & Company strikers with $200, all of which was shown up by the DAILY PEOPLE of Feb. 19th.

After these introductory remarks, Walsh introduced as the speaker of the evening Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, who spoke for about one hour and a half on the "Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." Berry said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, Workingmen and Workingwomen of Brooklyn, Fellow Shoeworkers: In speaking on the subject, 'Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance' to an audience of shoeworkers, I have this to say in introducing my subject. It would seem that with what has gone on in the past under your very eyes in this city, with what is now going on under your eyes, with what is going on in, and outside of the trade that so many of us work at, in the face of all this, I say, Mr. Chairman, that it seems to me that he who sees these goings-on, and fails to open his eyes, to comprehend the true meaning of the Capitalist Class, or Capitalist shoe manufacturers, with their retinue of labor fakirs, properly called by that scurrilous outrager of the working class, Mark Hanna, his "trusted labor lieutenants"; he who sees these acts of oppression and treachery practised on the working class, and today fails to comprehend their true meaning must be a dullard indeed.

"In the shoe trade to-day it is not alone the manufacturer that we who work at that trade have to fight. We have a worse foe because he cloaks himself in the garb of labor—the labor fakir. Such a man is Samuel Gompers, the understudy, or labor lieutenant, of Mark Hanna.

"Such a man is John F. Tobin, the President of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and the pilot fish of the shoe manufacturers of the United States and Canada. A man who stands ready to furnish scabs to the bosses when such action means dues to the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. A man who says in the 'Union Boot and Shoe Worker,' for May, 1901: 'IN ORGANIZING A FACTORY, THE BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION DO NO ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE SCALE OF WAGES. THEY TAKE THE FACTORY, IN COMMERCIAL PARLANCE, "AS IT IS," PUT IN THEIR AGREEMENT INSTITUTING THE ARBITRATION FEATURE, GRANT PERMISSION TO USE THE UNION STAMP AND LET THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND THE UNION SETTLE THEMSELVES AS TIME GOES ON.' This is the same Tobin who binds himself and his so-called Union to furnish men and women to take the places of other men and women who may be members of that Union (?), and who refuses to submit to the findings of the State, or other Board of Arbitration which may be used by the manufacturers, to reduce the wages or lengthen the hours or otherwise render harder the conditions under which Tobin's dupes eke out a precarious existence, while he waxes fat and Judas-like gets his thirty pieces of silver.

"Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, that in this last statement I should make a correction and incidentally apologize to that famous traitor. Judas got his thirty pieces of silver but once, and then had the decency to hang himself. Tobin gets his each week, and indecently hangs the shoeworkers. (Laughter and applause.)

"Such a man is Jerry Donovan, the Haverhill labor fakir, who recently gave $200 blood money to the strikers of Thomas & Company. Donovan is one of the slimiest, most contemptible and ignorant of the labor fakir crew. This is no exaggeration; it is a truth deliberately stated; I will prove it by documentary evidence and other evidence in my possession and I challenge Mr. Donovan or his friends to deny what I say. Some time ago there appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE over my signature a short sketch of Donovan's crooked career; it showed how he tried to have a turn workman named Dalton, who was employed in W. W. Spalding's factory in Haverhill, discharged, that he (Mr. Donovan) might give the firm a reduction in wages which they desired and demanded.

"Dalton was a member of an Independent Union of Turn Workmen, from which Donovan and his pal, McDougall, both of whom are now in the employ of the Boot & Shoeworkers' Union, extracted a living for many months. Dalton stood in the way of Donovan in the matter of the reduction in wages in Spalding's. Here, Mr. Chairman, is what the 'Haverhill Gazette,' of January 25th, had to say in the matter, and bear in mind that the 'Gazette' is not a hostile witness to Donovan; it is edited by his friend and fellow director in a baseball association, Fred. F. Shedd, who is also a Republican politician, the friend of the Republican District Attorney, Peters, who used Donovan with other labor fakirs to secure his election some few years ago."

Berry here read from the "Haverhill Gazette" of January 25, 1902, as follows:

"FIGHT ON.

"Labor Unions Now in Bad Mixup.

"P. S. W. Delegates Unseated in Shoe Council.

"Charges Preferred Against Agt. Dohavan and End Is Not Yet.

"In the history of organized labor in this city there has not been such a factional fight as is now on between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or rather their representatives, and the Protective Shoe Workers' Union. For the past three weeks this fight has been in real earnest and the opposition to Agent Donovan and Secretary Woodcock has grown almost daily until the labor leaders admit, by their actions, that they are worried. What will be the outcome is not known, but it is now practically assured that Agent Donavan will meet with strenuous opposition when he comes up for re-election next May. The opposition has even grown so rapidly and has attained such strength that the boast is made that he will be ousted from his position before many weeks, although the more conservative element favors quiet action at present, they preferring to await developments and strike at the election next May.

The meetings of the Shoe Council for the past few weeks have been very spirited, but not until last night was there any real fight. It developed this morning that the meeting last evening was one of the hottest in the history of the organization. Charges were preferred against Agent Donovan and these charges will be investigated. These charges were instituted by the Protective Shoe Workers' delegates, and then the Boot and Shoe Workers' delegates got in some fine work by voting to unseat the delegates of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union, and this motion was carried by a vote of 20 to 14.

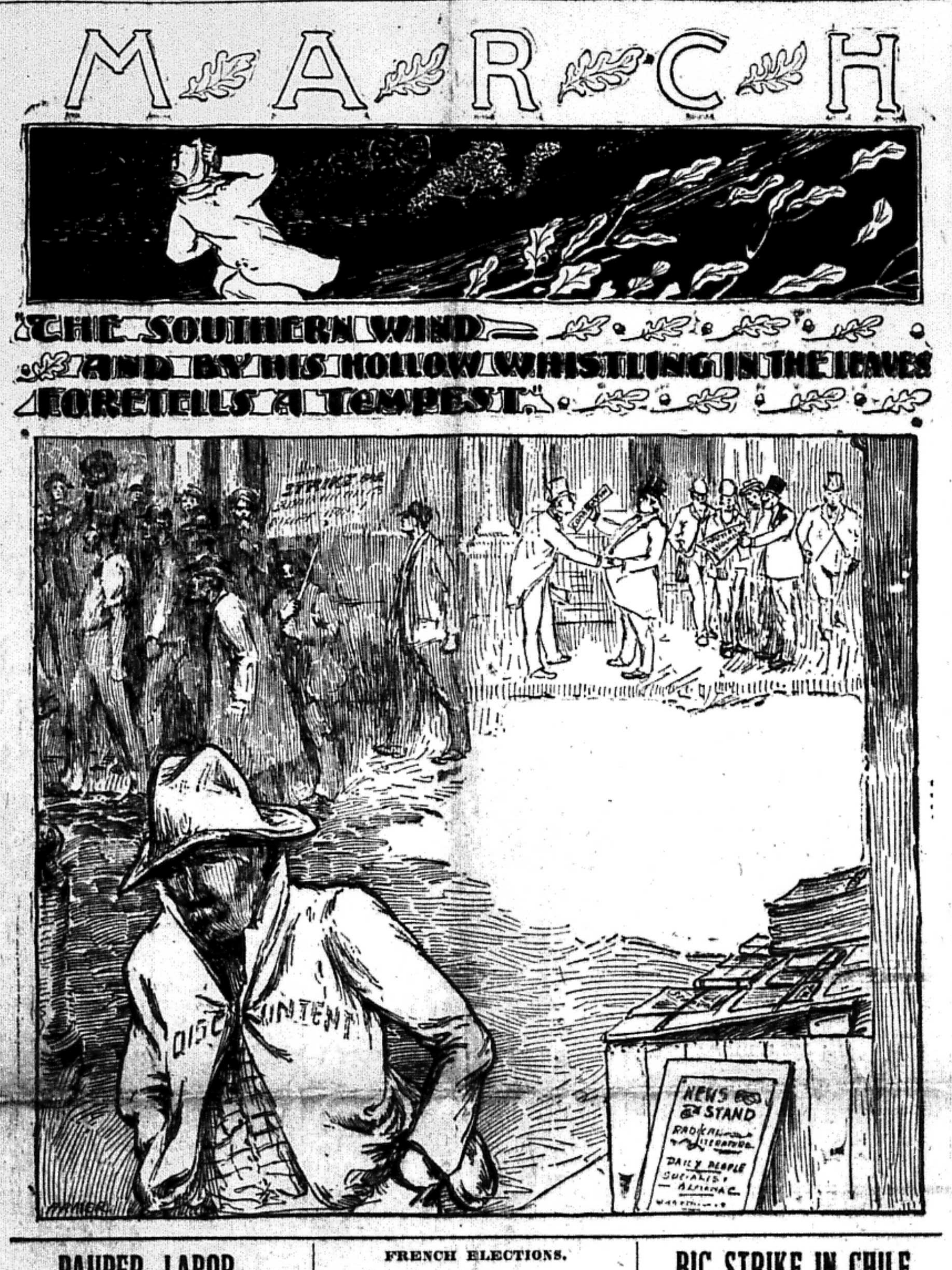
"The real fight between the two factions started at an informal meeting of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at the labor headquarters last Thursday evening. This meeting, it is said, was called by Agent Donavan to consider the various phases of the serious questions before the body, and the matter was talked over at length. Before adjournment was taken, a vote was ordered, to the effect that on the following night, in the meeting of the Shoe Council, a motion should be made to unseat the nine delegates of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union. This motion prevailed, and, when the vote was taken, there was a show of 21 hands in favor of unseating the delegates. It is not known whether or not there was any opposition at the meeting.

"Last evening, after the charges had been preferred against Agent Donovan, Jas. McDonald, a member of the Cutters' Union, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union moved that the delegates of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union be unseated, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 20 to 14. Present at the meeting were seven delegates from the Protective Shoe workers, two of their delegates being absent, and a large number of delegates from the Boot and Shoe workers. This fact goes to show that even members of the Boot and Shoe workers, it is said, are heartily against the present administration. There were a number of delegates who refused to commit themselves by voting on the question.

"Members of the P. S. W. claim this morning that the council had no right to unseat the members of the P. S. W., and that it was contrary to the constitution. One of these members, it is said, asked the chairman if the unseated delegates would be allowed to take part in the proceedings until their successors were elected, and the chairman ruled that they could not, although it is said that the by-laws of the organization plainly state that such is the case. It was said this morning that at the meeting of Union No. 2, P. S., next Tuesday evening, the unseated delegates will again be sent back to the council and then more trouble will follow.

"The chairman of the meeting, it was learned this morning, made the state-

(Continued on page 3).



PAUPER LABOR.

Kansas Workingmen Cheaper Than Chinese.

Last week the Swift Packing Company sent a large force of men to Bean Lake to cut ice and store in their houses at that place.

Last Saturday a great many of them returned and, of course, the first thing to be done was to draw their weeks' wages, which was given them in the shape of checks.

We had the good fortune to drop into a certain saloon on Kansas avenue, where a number of Swift's checks are cashed, and being of an inquisitive turn of mind, we asked the proprietor to look over a batch of the checks which he had cashed for the laborers who had been to the lake. He being accommodating, as most saloon men are, granted our request, and to our surprise the folowing the following facts and figures were obtained:

Of a batch of fifty-three checks the total amount was the enormous sum of $33.84. The largest and only one near that amount was for $2.20. The two smallest ones were for 7 and 9 cents, respectively. Taking the total amount and dividing by the number of checks, makes an average of a trifle less than 64 cents. Now, these men, for the most part, worked twenty-two hours, and after their railroad fare, board and lodging had been deducted, they received the amount of their respective checks. They claim that they were charged more for their meals than they had been told they would cost before they went to work. It is also thought that they were taken there by the railroad company free of charge to Swift, but they had to "pay the freight,' just the same.

Looking at the matter in a thoughtful maner, isn't it a disgrace against the city? The idea of men being taken about forty miles, working twenty-two hours, taking at least one-half day going and coming, and then receive in payment for their services a check for 7 cents!

We can see no use of the Chinese exclusion act if things are to continue in this way; in fact, we believe that the Chinese would compel those wages to be raised.—"Labor Record," Kansas City.

Has Woman Degenerated ?

Washington, Feb. 25.—Extension of woman's work and the decrease in the national birth rate were discussed at the sessions of the Women's National Council yesterday. Mrs. Susan Young Gates of Utah declared that woman had degenerated physically, and in the struggle for intellectual greatness which she had been making during the last half century had forgotten the great mission of her being.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Magnificent Fight of the French Socialist Labor Party.

At Roubaix, the ticket of the Parti Ouvrier Francais (French Socialist Labor Party) was defeated by nearly 700 votes; but while its previous successes were largely owing to the division of the enemy's forces, it had this time (as in the case of Jules Guesde at the last parliamentary election) to fight a coalition of all these forces, including the "ministerialists." While the "ministerialists" are few and far between at Roubaix, they, together with their innocent dupes, may have been sufficient in number to turn the scales, as 350 votes only were required to change the result. In reality the Roubaix P. O. F. comes out of this fight stronger than ever in numbers and determination, and while it can now lose no supporters, it will probably gain enough within the next three months to elect Jules Guesde against the coalition.

At Cette, the victory of the P. O. F. against a similar coalition was overwhelming. Its 29 candidates were elected by an average majority of 800; the vote ranging from a minimum of 2,819 to a maximum of 3,358 for P. O. F. candidates, as compared with 2,031 and 2,555 for their opponents.

Note, however, that while at Roubaix the fight was essentially against the old capitalist power, at Cette it was chiefly against the ministerialist politicians. Here the renegade Mayor, Euzet, was, when elected, a member of the P. O. F., but had gone over to "Baron" Millerand and been rewarded with the cross of the Legion of "Honor" for his treachery.

Spanish Killed and Wounded.

Madrid, Feb. 24.—It is officially stated that fifty-six persons have been killed in the Barcelona district since Feb. 17. The number of wounded cannot be estimated. An unofficial statement places the number of killed at from 100 to 150.

It is rumored that Clara Munt, the female Anarchist, who was arrested a few days ago, has been summarily shot.

The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday and considered numerous administrative measures which will be submitted to the Cortes in a few days.

Barcelona, Feb. 24.—The situation here has improved. The tramcars are running again and the newspapers have resumed publication. The number of mounted patrols has been reduced.

At Seville last night the cavalry dispersed bands of workmen whose meeting had been prohibited by the police.

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

BIG STRIKE IN CHILE.

Nitrate Workers Tie Up Production and Exportation.

Nitrate of soda is the largest resource of Chile. It is obtained along the north coast of that republic, a little inland, and comprises three-fifths of the value of all commodities Chile sells to the rest of the world. It is found in the desert and has the appearance of rock salt.

Mills erected at the mines crush it, various processes exclude foreign substances and it is then carried from the diggings on short railroads to the nitrate ports, where most of it is shipped to Europe to be used as a fertilizer.

None of the fertilizers in the market is of greater value to crops. It is widely spread on the fields of Germany and France, is used to a less extent in Great Britain and Belgium, and about one-tenth of the output is sold in this country. It is now in greater demand than ever and the high estimation in which it is held is shown by the fact that over 1,000,000 tons is sold every year to the farmers of Europe and the United States.

The nitrate industry at present is being disturbed by troubles between the exporters and the labor they employ. Shipments through Iquique, the largest of the nitrate ports, have entirely ceased.

The trouble is due to the fact that in December last the brakemen on the nitrate railroad connecting Iquique with the mines demanded eight hours' work with ten hours' pay and extra pay for overtime. The railroad company refused to comply and when new brakemen were employed the union men refused to unload the cars of nitrate at the warehouses in the port. Then the exporters notified the workmen that no more nitrate would be shipped till the cars were unloaded and the striking workmen were locked out.

The several labor organizations having formed a federation, have decided to hold out to the bitter end. At last accounts neither side seemed disposed to yield and it was feared that trouble would arise when workmen, who had been sent for, should arrive from the South. Nitrate was still being shipped from other ports to the north, but it is reported that they, too, will cease operations till all difficulties are settled.

If the trouble continues long the German sugar beet growers and many other farmers will have to use some other form of fertilizers. In many of the contracts made by sugar manufacturers of France and Germany with the growers of the sugar beet it is stipulated that a certain amount of nitrate shall be used every year on each acre of land devoted to beet culture.

GIRL GOT FATHER'S JOB.

He Walks the Streets While She Runs Machine.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—"My 17-year-old daughter secured a position in a factory where I had worked for years, learned to operate the machine I had charge of and I am now on the road looking for a job."

Such is the story told by Robert Louis f Toledo, O., who the other day found his way to the headquarters of the Chicago federation at 187 Washington street looking for information that might place him in a position to find work.

He said he had read an account of the action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor on the age-limit question and had come to the conclusion that he might secure assistance if he presented his case in a proper manner to the officials of the union. He carried a card which showed him to be a member of the Allied Mechanic' union and answered in a satisfactory way questions put to him.

Telling of his experience he said: "I had been employed by a bicycle firm in Toledo, O., for years and gave perfect satisfaction. I ran a small drill press and was paid $1.75 a day. On this amount I managed to keep my little family, which consists of myself, my wife, a daughter 17 and a son 10 years old. The factory closed down for about a month last fall and when it opened up an advertisement for girls appeared in the newspapers. I went to the factory and asked for my old job, but was told they wouldn't be able to put me on for a week or two. I then told my daughter to go to the factory and see if she couldn't get something to do. We didn't have much money and I thought if she could earn $3 or $4 a week it would keep the wolf from the door till I got back to work.

"She applied for a position and got it. I asked her what she was doing, and she told me she was running a machine. I didn't think any more about it at the time, but as the weeks went by and my applications for work were always turned down, I began to think everything was not what it should be in the factory. On questioning my girl closely one night I found out she was running the very machine I had operated for years and that I had no chance of getting my old job back. The other machines were also operated with girls and a lot of men thrown out of work. I couldn't get a steady job in Toledo but with the $5 a week my daughter got for taking her father's place and odd jobs I picked up we managed to get along.

"One day my daughter's hand got caught in the machinery and was badly hurt. She couldn't work and another girl got her job. We couldn't live on the odd jobs I got and I made up my mind to leave the city and look for something to do elsewhere. I am not an old man yet, but I have found it hard to get a job at the class of work I am used to. I have discovered girls in Chicago running drill presses and other machines, just as they do in Toledo, and I guess I may as well go back home."

The men who listened to the story said they were prepared for almost anything, but that the idea of a daughter displacing a father had never yet suggested itself.

FESTIVAL INDICATIONS GOOD.

Sections Show Active Interest, While Tickets Are in Demand.

The prospects of an unsurpassable success for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, at Grand Central Palace on March 16th, increase as that event draws nearer. Present indications point to an active participation by sections of the party located outside of the city. Section Hartford has undertaken to systematically collect and forward all gifts intended for the festival from that city. Other cities will no doubt also contribute with their usual generosity. Nearby cities have in the past sent delegations of comrades. It is expected that they will again do so on March 16th, with increased numbers. Both these matters of sending gifts and delegations to the fair should be taken up by the sections of the party within a convenient radius of Greater New York, and pushed along. Through them good results can be rendered toward making this festival what the New York comrades have set out to make it: the biggest yet. Besides, it will bring about closer contact and give a "better understanding of the party press and its needs.

Present indications also point to a large sale of admission tickets, for which there is a good demand.

This is decidedly encouraging and should act as a stimulant to all who have so far neglected to attend to this necessary and valuable work. "Push the tickets and push them well" should be the cry all along the line. All those who desire tickets should apply in person or by mail to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

Gifts should be forwarded to Miss K. Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street, who will receive them on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which will have charge of the fair and bazaar at the festival.

Every party member and friend should permit no effort to be left undone to make this the best S. L. P. festival ever held. Let the results show the enemies of the working class that the party is bound to advance the interests of the DAILY PEOPLE, the only out-spoken and uncompromising exponent of class conscious Socialism in existence to-day.

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

TO "SETTLE" STRIKES

The Hanna-Gompers Combination's Plan.

TO STIFLE CLASS WAR

Hanna Presided at Executive Committee Meeting Yesterday—Scheme Hatched Behind Closed Doors—Committee on "Conciliation" to Consist of Nine Members—Three to Represent Capital, Three to Represent the Public and Three the Labor Fakirs—Committee Will Visit Scenes of Disturbances and Try to "Harmonize" the Warring Brothers—The By-Laws Adopted.

Behind closed doors a plan to prevent strikes was adopted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, which met at the Mission House, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Senator Marcus A. Hanna presided at the meeting.

A set of by-laws was adopted, the principal feature of which was a rule providing for the appointment of a committee of nine members, to take charge of all strikes in whatever part of the country they may arise. Three members of this committee are to represent the interests of the employers, three to represent the interests of the employees and three men who will be picked out as representing the "public" only. Another by-law provided that in the event of this committee being unable to arrive at amicable understandings, another committee of four shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, two of the members being employers and two the representatives of employees, this committee to select as umpire a "public" man, whose decision shall be final on all points.

It was also decided that the Executive Committee may appoint from time to time auxiliary committees to deal with local disturbances, the manner of appointment and the rules governing them to be in harmony with the general purposes of the organization.

The committee met yesterday behind closed doors. The purpose of the meeting was to take action upon a report from a sub-committee which has been engaged for some time upon a series of by-laws defining the plan and scope of the work to be pursued by the Federation. The draft of the by-laws submitted by the sub-committee was approved. After a general discussion as to the best methods of procedure in the settlement of strikes and the general features of all plans proposed for the prevention of industrial disturbances the announcement was made that the by-laws proposed by the sub-committee had been adopted.

The by-laws adopted were as follows:

Meetings.

Meetings of the Industrial Department shall be held annually, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall designate. For such annual meetings a programme shall be prepared by the Executive Committee, and it shall include the election of officers for the ensuing year.

There shall be an Executive Committee for said Industrial Department, consisting of thirty-six members, twelve representing employers, twelve employees and twelve the general public.

The Executive Committee shall be called by the chairman at such times as he may deem expedient, or, in his absence, by either vice chairman or by the secretary, upon the written request of six of the members of the committee. At least five days' personal or ten days' written notice shall state the purposes for which the meeting is called.

The presence of at least nine members, three from each of the three divisions of members of the committee, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At such meeting each division shall have an equal number of votes, regardless of the number of each division attending.

Officers.

The officers of the department shall consist of a chairman, two vice chairmen, a treasurer and a secretary, who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

The officers of the department shall be the officers of the Executive Committee, and shall direct the work of the department, and represent the Executive Committee in all matters not otherwise provided for.

It shall be the duty of the chairman to preside at all meetings of the department and of the Executive Committee.

Sub-Committees.

The chairman shall appoint all sub-committees, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee, and shall perform such other duties and shall have such other powers as may be directed from time to time by the Executive Committee. In the absence of the

(Continued on page 6).

"NOBLY WAGING THE CLASS STRUGGLE."

Minneapolis "Labor Lieutenants" of Capital Dupe Their Followers by Serving the Devil in the Livery of Heaven.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.

THE MINNEAPOLIS flour mill employees have had their share of enforced idleness this winter. The mills in operation were the centers of attraction for the wage slaves out of work, and scores of them would make the rounds of the mill district of a morning offering their commodity, labor power, for sale. There are men among them that have not worked for six to eight weeks, and yet this is "prosperity" and people have the audacity to say that everyone that is not lazy could work. But the "lazy theory," here as elsewhere, falls through as soon as the mills start; for, as if by magic, the wage slave army is at its post, ready as before to be exploited of the lion's part of the product of its toil in order to receive the pittance wherewith to sustain life.

The greater percentage of the working people feel the class antagonism instinctively, and can not help feeling the deplorable condition of the working class and the necessity of organization to protect their interest as against the capitalists. But by their lack of class consciousness and by their ignorance of the conditions that surrounds them, they organize without questioning the origin and affiliation of their organization, whether economic or political. By inheritance and education, moreover, they are given to look up to the master class. So when the "brains of labor," the "labor lieutenants" of capital tell them of the "brotherhood of capital and labor" and that brother capital and brother labor are good, kind loving brothers whose interests are very harmonious and in order to gain the best result they always must work brotherly together, then the brave souls are few that would dare to speak of class conflict, or the subjection of brother labor to the tyrannical brother capital. The idea is forced upon the working people that they could not get along without the capitalists; as they give them work, and that they are entitled to their profits on account of the "risk" they run. Now, if that is so why this cry, "Organize, boys; organize!" Why this ranting about a "fair days pay for a fair days work" when they thereby run the risk of infringing on the rights of brother capital and denying him his just share in a legitimate, fair and just companionship?

The working class must learn that they as a class have an interest diametrically opposed to the capitalist class, that the two classes are arrayed against each other in a deadly struggle, that the interest of one can not be advanced one iota without infringing upon the interest of the other and that their interests can not be harmonized any more than oil and water can be mixed.

But as Hanna-Cleveland, Schwab-Gompers-Mitchell-Shaffer-led pure and simple trades unions, according to the Kangaroo Social Democrats, are "nobly waging the class struggle" I wish to make the readers of the PEOPLE acquainted with how nobly the class struggle is waged here in Minneapolis by the pure and simple institution known as the Packers' and Nailers' Union No. 7,548.

Since the letter by C. A. Johnson last April 13th, in WEEKLY PEOPLE, this union has made history fast. After this blessed "wave of prosperity" had struck Minneapolis with an average of at least 25 per cent. advance in the price of all necessities of life (food, clothing, fuel and rent) the sense of tyranny of the cut in wages brought about some years ago was so strong upon the men that it could not be resisted. A committee was appointed from the union (whether due to the criticism of the Socialists or not, this time it was not put into the hands of the Trades and Labor Council, local of the organized scabbery). A set of requests were presented and among these was one for an advance in wages from $2 to $2.25 per day for the nailers and from $2.50 to $2.75 for packers, and another request was for the recognition of the union. The companies asked for time to consider, and as it was the busy season of the year and the men seemed determined, this is what followed: Instead of waiting for the return of the committee the firms posted notices in all the mills that every nailer and packer would get an advance of 25 cents.

This worked like magic. Joy reigned supreme and it never was put to a test how many would have stuck to the committee for they did not try to enforce the other demands. So the union was ignored and the amount of the output remains subject to the will of the employers; and he who knows the origin of surplus value knows that a little 25 cents raise is easily remedied under these conditions.

It does not take much to forever satisfy a pure and simple dupe, and for the time being Socialist agitation was useless and the "brotherhood" theory was triumphant. The dues collector, better styled as the poll tax collector, did a rushing business. The tax flowed in streams to the American Fakiration of Labor, from these great union men, that scarcely know when "their union" meets, much less what business is transacted, but who have to be met on pay day by the collector, who frees them from the dreadful name of "scab" by taking their quarter and giving them a stamp.

There has, in words if not in deeds, been some radical changes of late in the union; and it looks as if some of the "nobly-waging-the-class-struggle" Kangaroo-Social-Democrats had been at work again, copying and corrupting Socialist Labor Party documents. The new preamble of the constitution is here given in full:

"We live in an age of giant combinations of capital which seek to eliminate competition amongst themselves and to increase competition among the laborers by reducing wages, throwing labor out of employment and lengthening the hours of labor. Realizing that the isolated wage worker is powerless against these gigantic combinations of capital, we believe that individual liberty can best be preserved through organized effort. And further realizing that the protracted periods of idleness on the one hand and the prolonged hours of labor on the other hand, for low wages or no wages, for conditions and methods of work that are essentially destructive of morality, of health, of happiness and life, we declare for the ultimate abolition of the competitive wage system, and the substitution therefor of the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution.

Organization being necessary as the first step towards the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, and realizing the necessity of weapons, both offensive and defensive, socially, economically and politically, we, the employed of the Flour Manufacturing Companies of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, known as the packers and nailers, do organize ourselves into the Flour Packers' and Nailers' Protective Union No. 7548, A. F. of L., Minneapolis, Minnesota."

When the new constitutions were out one prompt dues payer was asked by a Socialist if he believed in the collective ownership of the means of production and the abolition of the wage system. The dues payer promptly answered no; that he was satisfied and received all he was justly entitled to. "How does it happen then that your union has declared for the collective ownership of the means of production and the abolition of the wage system," rejoined the Socialist. The dues paying dupe then admitted that he very seldom attended union meetings and knew nothing about their constitution. The Socialist then turned with the same question to a very active member and he said: "Ah, it is only the committee that put that in." Great is pure and simpledom!

We perused the constitution to which this eloquent document is the preamble, to find out what are the "weapons, offensive and defensive, social, economic and political," with which the Flour Packers' and Nailers' Protective Union No. 7548, American Federation of Labor, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is to fight for the "abolition of the wage system, the amelioration and final emancipation of labor."

In social weapons it competes with the Bishop Frederick Burgess, who says: "men must take some of the tenderness of woman and the chivalry of man must be preserved." (WEEKLY PEOPLE, February 1). Here it is: "You also promise to keep inviolate the traditional principles of the American laborer, namely, to be respectful in word and action to every woman; to be considerate to the widow and orphan, the weak and defenceless."

Again another part reads: "You further promise that you will never knowingly wrong a brother or see him wronged if in your power to prevent it." To the uninitiated this may seem like an economic weapon; but the "holy book" says: "By their deeds shalt thou know them." Now last summer when the brother machinists of the A. F. of L. were engaged in a little brotherly tussle with brother capital, and the mill machine shop hired non-union machinists their brother nailers and packers economically wronged their brother machinists from day to day by working in the same mills, so without doubt the wronging of the brother must be taken from a purely social point of view.

Their economic weapon with which to fight against "low wages or no wages conditions and methods of work that are essentially destructive of morality, of health, of happiness and life" is to store up a treasury, to which end the coffin fund serves as a profitable investment inasmuch as for every death an assessment is levied on the members to three times the amount paid out. But after the high flying fakirs of the A. F. of L. have received their share it is a hard matter for this union with such lack of solidarity as exists in pure and simpledom to lay up anything but a drop in the bucket, for five to six hundred families, as compared with the millions and tens of millions controlled by their brother Flour Trust Magnate.

But the climax is the political weapon with which to ultimately abolish the competitive wage system and the substitution therefore the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution.

Here it is: "Sectarian discussion shall not be permitted in the meeting under any circumstances." Of course, it goes without saying that a body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor can at election time WITHOUT DISCUSSION, on the presentation of a labor fakir indorse any Democratic and Republican "friend of labor."

There are yet some weapons that it is rather hard to determine to which class they belong. This is such a one: "To defend freedom of thought whether expressed by tongue or pen, with all the power at your command."

Can anyone tell what this means? It certainly cannot mean that a socialist has the freedom to express thought whether by tongue or pen; because representative union men do not hesitate to call socialists, who work for the interest of the working class at every turn "scabs" and "union wreckers," because they refuse to hand over a quarter a month to the poll-tax collector. Furthermore, there vengeance even extended to inanimate things inasmuch as some have been seen openly and before other brothers sworn to the same allegiance to tear up socialist literature.

These are fair examples of the weapons with which this organization is to proceed to the elaborate goal pointed out in their preamble. It is to judge that it stands there only to mislead the innocent. This fishy preamble is a direct contradiction to all their actions and methods of organization and puts the Union in the front rank of fakir-led pure and simple unions in the country. If they truly aimed at half they say they could not tolerate within their ranks that contemptible lackey of the capitalist class, the militiaman who stands pledged to the capitalist government, and helps them break strikes by clubbing, bayoneting, and shooting down their fellow workers, nor would they tolerate the dictatorship of the Hanna-Schwab-Gompers, etc., conciliation committee for they would know that the interests of capital and labor can never be reconciled. Every member of the Union stands arrayed against their preamble, when on election day they place the law-making power and all the forces of government, police, militia and regular army in the hands of the capitalist class, by voting the Republican or Democratic ticket, thus allowing the capitalists not only to make it legal to exploit the working class; but also to enforce these laws to the utmost.

When a workingman with a starving family takes a striker's job, because of the "protracted periods of idleness," that they declare against, they shout "scab," but on election day they place, with their votes, weapons, into the hands of the capitalist class, with which to break strikes. A thousand times more "scabby" is he who deserts his class on election day for he scabs it on the entire wage working class. What is the good of resolutions; what is the good of the most beautiful principles — on paper, when every act of the resolving body is a contradiction to its resolution? Why does the Nailers' and Packers' Union declare for the collective ownership of the means of production, when they engage individually and collectively in open warfare with the Socialist Labor Party— the only political party that stands for this principle? It makes their preamble a lie, their constitution folly, and their every act a farce!

Behind every resolution, if it is to be anything but wicked, must be men, determined, upright, honorable men with a knowledge of what they want, with the courage of their convictions and truth for their guiding star.

While the pure and simple unions are becoming more and more fakir-led, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are educating the workers in class solidarity and are are steadily gaining the respect of all intelligent workingmen on account of the uncompromising stand they take in both the political and economic field. Their motto is "never compromise the truth to make a friend: never withhold a blow at error for fear of making an enemy."

A MILL EMPLOYEE.

TROUBLE IN PONCE.

Strikers Resent the Employment of Italians.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 23.—Dispatches received from Ponce, say that political agitators incited a "riot" of the striking trolley workmen there yesterday, and that bloodshed was only averted with the greatest difficulty. A crowd numbering hundreds of persons, controlled Ponce for two hours, the police not being numerous enough to suppress it. The Chief of Police and the American engineer of the road were surrounded, after the chief had arrested the ringleader. A crowd of people followed the three men to the City Hall, shouting, "Down with the Americans!" The chief and the American employees of the road, who were armed with revolvers, prevented a serious conflict.

The native workmen on the trolley line struck because of the employment of seventeen Italian track layers. The engineers say the Italians are experts and no such labor is obtainable here from among the natives. But the Porto Ricans dislike to see foreigners working on the roads. The crowd was composed of the unemployed.

The leaders of the crowd have since been placed in jail, and Ponce is now quiet.

Boyce Made It Pay.

It is rumored in this district that Ed. Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has served notice on that organization that under no consideration will he accept a re-election to the office of president. It is stated that it is Mr. Boyce's intention to retire from all official connection with the Western Federation of Miners and engage in private business. Whether he intends engaging in business in this district or not we are not informed. Mrs. Boyce is one of the principal owners of the great Hercules mine and her interest may induce Mr. Boyce to locate in the Coeur d' Alenes. Ed. has been a long time in the labor movement. He has seen many of its ups and downs, has made a great many enemies and a corresponding number of friends. It has been our lot to share some of the experiences of presiding over a labor organization, and we can say that it is anything but an enviable position. The opposition to labor organizations generally seize upon every opportunity to discredit the executive officers. The movement is one of continual strife and contention, and it sometimes happens that the executive officers receive the least credit from those in whose interest they are making the sacrifices. Nevertheless, labor organizations have a legitimate place in the industrial world and will continue to grow and flourish regardless of who happens to bear the burden of leading the different sub-divisions. —Idaho State Tribune.

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LAW OF FLEECINGS.

JULES GUESDE'S SPEECH ON PROFIT AND WAGES.

What Profit and Wages Are and Where They Originate—Fallacies and Falsehoods of Opponents Laid Bare—The Employer.

Jules Guesde, the clear thinking and eloquent member of the French Labor Party, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies touched upon several questions that Socialists are frequently asked. He disposed of them with so much eloquence that we here reproduce his entire speech.

"Neither the good nor the bad intentions of the employers, neither their personal qualities, not yet the intervention of law, can either determine, reduce or increase that part of production which belongs to labor. That is determined by the iron law of wages slavery, under which the workers, stripped of all the implements of production, are compelled to put up with whatever the employer in his alms-giving benevolence is pleased to give them, to the end that they may produce what others want.

"Ah! I remember that Mr. Mun the 'Christian Socialist' said in this chamber: 'Yes, it is true; wages do not correspond with the total productivity of labor; but the trouble with the Socialists is that they imply that the whole product, over and above all the wages of the manual workers, goes into the hands of the contractors or capitalists under the title of profits.'

"Never have we said such a thing. Never were the Socialists, or Marxists, or Marx himself, afflicted with such blindness as to fail to see that, of the annual product of the manual laborer, one part is absorbed in the renovation of the machinery, another by general expenditures, another by the work of superintendence, and finally another in developing the industry.

"Never once have we claimed that everything that is not the wages of the manual worker is really stolen labor or wealth. On the contrary, we affirmed that in the Co-operative Commonwealth a part of the product cannot be devoted to the direct and personal consumption of the workers, whether these to manual or intellectual labor, but must be devoted to the defraying of the general expenses, which, however, would be greatly reduced, and also to the renovation of the machinery and to other matters, all of which, so far from denying, we have always expressly maintained.

"But does it follow from this that apart from these items there is no such thing as 'profits,' that portion that Mr. Deschanel claims for capital, that is to say, for past and dead labor? There should be none; such labor has received its ample renumeration. (Applause from the extreme left).

"This renumeration consisted in the salaries or wages paid in days gone by. It has been rewarded when it was active, and it is a vain pretension that it should be eternally rewarded. There is in all this, a confusion of thought that should be straightened up. The labor of the past, the labor that is represented by those who were able to save up, has rights, but it is preposterous to imagine that it has superior rights than present and living labor. It is preposterous to claim for the former the right to dominate the latter, and say to present labor: 'You shall support me for evermore.'

"Now, then it is just this that Mr. Mun calls the 'legitimate reward of capital.' And the phrase he uses suffices to expose the sophistry that hides behind the words. He spoke about the necessity of rewarding the raw material! According to this, the wool, the cotton, the cotton manufactured in the North, are not THINGS, but veritable PERSONS who stretch out their hands to us and demand renumeration. I call this giving life to dead matter for the purpose of extinguishing it in human beings!" (Protests from the Right).

Henry Laniel—"Mr. Mun meant the price of the raw material."

Jules Guesde—"I don't know what he meant to say. I insist that his words justify my conclusion. If renumeration is demanded for dead matter, you put life into it by denying life to men." (Cries of "No," "No," from the Centre and Right).

Adrian Lannes de Monte Bello—"We want renumeration for the price of raw material."

Jules Guesde—"That is to say, renumeration for the steam horse of to-day, another for the electric volt of to-morrow,—that is what it amounts to if you talk legitimately about the renumeration of capital."

Mr. Laniel—"You are juggling with words."

Mr. Dejeante—"And you are juggling with things."

Jules Guesde—"Mr. Mun and Mr. Deschanel maintained that that portion of the product of labor that constitutes 'profit' and is pocketed by the capitalist is trifling. They claimed that the workingmen have been made to believe that these profits are a heavy tax on them, but that, in fact, they are trifling. In support of their contention, they have cited an official statistical report of Massachusetts, according to which the profits derived by the capitalist barely amount to $1.50 per workingman.

"Now, then, I hold in my hands the figures for the profits drawn in the United States by the capitalist class from 1850-1880. Now you will see the real facts, and you may judge how big are the slices that we are told are only trifling.

"In 1850 the value of the total manufacturing products of the United States, after deducting raw material, wear and tear of machinery, fuel, etc., amounted to 2,187 millions; in 1860 it amounted to 4,025 millions; in 1870 it amounted to 6,550 millions; and in 1880 it amounted to 9,110 millions.

"The share hereof received by the workingmen in wages was 1,187 millions distributed among 957,000 workers, in 1850. The share of capital in that year was 1,000. Do you understand that? WAGES: 1,187; PROFITS: 1,000.

"In 1860, the WAGES for 1,300,000 workers were 1,895 millions, the PROFITS of the capitalists 2,130 millions.

"In 1870, the WAGES of a million workers were 3,100 millions; the PROFITS of capital was 3,550 millions.

"In 1880, the WAGES of 2,730,000 workers were 4,700 millions; the PROFIT of the capitalists 4,410 millions.

"All of which goes to prove that the share of labor according to the principles that Mr. Deschanel proclaims to be eternal and necessary, but which we seek to wipe out, was in 1850, 54 per cent.; in 1860, 47 per cent.; in 1870, 47 per cent.; and in 1880, about 53 per cent. of the total new wealth, while during the same periods the share that fell to the capitalists was 46 per cent. in 1850; 53 per cent. in 1860; 53 per cent. in 1870; and about 48 per cent. in 1880.

"Accordingly the capitalists drew from every worker, in 1850, 1,025 francs; in 1860, 1,625 francs; in 1870, 1,725 francs; and in 1880, 1,617 francs, while the wages of the workers averaged about $300.

"Thus a careful examination shows that the profits of the capitalists are not, as is claimed a trifling amount. They are not the slight feudal tithe of the days that preceded 1789, that is to say, one-tenth of the products of labor, but, on the average, five-tenths of products of the worker that are torn from his hands." (Violent applause from the Left).

THE MORALS OF THE POOR.

Capitalism's Tendency Is to Degrade the Workers.

Robert Erskine Ely delivered before the League for Political Education yesterday the last of a series of six lectures on "How the Poor Live." The subject of yesteray's discourse was "The Morality of the Shop and the Factory."

"The moral tone of factories varies immensely. The days of the Lowell mill girls, who fifty years ago were as selfrespecting and intelligent a lot of women as could be found anywhere, have passed away."

If the moral tone of the factory is bad, whose fault is it? Is it because factory workers are naturally depraved? By no means, said Mr. Ely. The system is at fault. Improve the conditions under which these people labor. Give them plenty of fresh air and sunlight, make their work as pleasant for them as possible; then they will not have the craving for excitement which is bred by days and weeks of monotonous toil in a badly ventilated and lighted workroom.

Mr. Ely said he believed the effect of dancing and the theatre upon the poor is on the whole not bad. Balls to which young people go often result in the worst way, but dancing classes, properly conducted, have a refining influence.

Mr. Ely condemned the performances at low grade vaudeville houses as stupid and vulgar. It happens, he said, without exception amongst all nationalities and in all places that virtue on the stage is applauded to the echo and villainy and vice are hissed, showing the moral ideas of the people, crude though they be, are sound at the core.

Mr. Ely spoke of the so-called social virtues, which he believes are more highly developed among the poor than in any other class of society. He said that men in the humbler walks of life were more interested in advancing themselves as a class than as individuals.

Working men everywhere are much more influenced by appeals to them to stand by one another to work for the common good of their fellows than by appeals to save money, be industrious, honest and capable in their work, and thus as individuals arrive as success. Living as they do in the big cities, many under the same roof, tends to make them sympathetic and helpful to each other in distress.

The Church, said Mr. Ely, has a decreased hold on the two extremes of society, and until it becomes truer to itself and its Master it will not regain its influence over the masses.

The finer edge of what might be called proprieties, said Mr. Ely, is somewhat blunted in a family that has to live in a city tenement. It is impossible for each adult member to have a separate room, and conversation and manners lack the refinement which more favorable conditions of living make easy. But this, he thought, does not involve a real loosing of moral sanctions. There was a vast difference between manners and bad morals. Family affection is as strong among the poor as among any other class in society. The virtues of motherly care, and of brotherly and sisterly love and duty are found everywhere among the poorest people.

PAID TO HOLD JOBS.

Wilson Accused of Shaking Down Street Cleaning Drivers.

James H. Wilson, a stable clerk in the second district of the Street Cleaning Department, was held for examination by Magistrate Cornell, yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of violating Section 557 of the Penal Code. Wilson is accused of accepting money from extra drivers for keeping them in their places. Antonio Dialto, an extra driver, who lives at 115 Mulberry street, appeared as the principal complainant in the papers which were filed yesterday morning. He testified that he had paid to Pasquale Dimaresque, of 37 Crosby street, a regular driver, $1 a week throughout October to hold his job. Rosario Farino, of 50 Mulberry street, another extra driver, said that he had paid $2 a week through October for a like purpose. An affidavit was made by Dimaresque that he had received these moneys and had paid them over to Wilson, for no consideration other than that Dialto and Farino should be kept at regular work as drivers.

Wilson was arrested Thursday just outside of his office at Stable G, at 44 Hamilton street. He was later released on $1,000 bail.

Magistrate Cornell took no testimony yesterday morning but placed the case down for a hearing for Monday next. Wilson was asked to make a statement in reference to the case just as he was leaving the court-room.

"I have nothing to say," he remarked, "beyond that I am not guilty. If I said more it might prejudice my case."

IN THE "NEW" SOUTH.

BABES OF THE MILLS GET TEN CENTS A DAY.

Familiar With the Din of Machinery Before They Can Lisp the Name of Mother—Appalling and Pitiful Stultification of Body and Mind Result.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—Hundreds of children, scores of whom are not more than 10 years old, and many only 8 and 9, are wearing their little lives away in the cotton mills of Georgia, or growing up to stunted development, in ignorance as dense as that which pervades uncivilized districts of Central Africa.

Exaggeration is practically impossible, for it is difficult to imagine how conditions could be worse. Yet it is said that conditions have improved in recent years. If that be true, what a task it must have been for any preacher to impress the little ones with the idea of punishment in a life hereafter, unless they were threatened with an eternity in the mill.

Children ranging in age from less than 10 years upward are working 12½ hours a day for as low as 10 cents a day. They are often brought up in the mill, lying in improvised cribs behind their toiling mothers. Frequently they narrowly escape being born there. Many of the little ones become accustomed to the deafening noise of the machinery before they become familiar with their mothers' faces, and long before they can lisp the name of "mamma." Amid such surroundings they grow up to take their places in the mill as soon as they are able to do the work.

Often whole families work together in the mill, the children in one department and the parents in another, but between them they cannot eke out more than a scanty living, so low are the wages paid.

The work of the little children is largely confined to the spinning room, where unremitting attention is required instead of muscle or riper intelligence. In the spinning room are the frames, where the coarser material is spun into fine thread, ready for weaving. The coarse thread unwinds from one spool, passes through a corrugated roller that thins it out and winds up again on another spool. The frames are double, facing both ways, and there are from 75 to 125 spools on each side.

The frames are separated by a passageway about four feet wide and the children are kept busy walking up and down this alley watching the spools to see that everything runs smoothly. When the threads break they gather up the ends, unite them by rubbing them between their fingers, and start the spools going again. The children have to be on their feet almost constantly, and always on the watch for broken threads. The doors and windows are always kept tightly closed, and as a result the air is bad and filled with flying particles of cotton. The majority of the children employed at the spindles are girls, and the effect of the long hours of work and being constantly on their feet is especially noticable on their health. The health of the children is affected in more ways than one, and their growth and development are stunted.

The general rate of pay is 10 cents a day for one side of a frame. The child is paid nothing for the two or three weeks that it takes to learn to do the work. When the little one is able to watch one side of a frame she is put on the pay roll, and is entitled to draw coupons good at the company store against her pay. After two or three months she may be able to attend to two sides, and then she gets 20 cents a day. By the time she is 16 or 17 years old she may perhaps be able to take care of four or five sides, if she makes good progress.

The spools on the frames are changed from empty to full and full to empty by "dofling boys." They are given certain sections to look after, and have enough to keep them busy. Like the girls who watch the threads, their eyes have to be constantly on the spools. They are paid from 25 cents to 50 cents a day, but generally the lower price.

The looms in the other part of the mill are operated by the older children, those of 15 and over—and the mothers and fathers.

The children go to work at from 5:45 to 6:30 in the morning, and work 12 hours and a quarter or 12 hours and a half for five days in the week, with half an hour for lunch. Saturday is a short day, and the mills generally close at 2 or 3 o'clock on that day. Most of the mills run 66 hours a week, but some run 67. Although Saturday is a short day, a child loses one-sixth of its week's wages if it misses that day.

The effect of the long hours and close confinement is shown in the heavy percentage of sickness among the children. As a general rule they do not work more than four days a week, either on account of sickness, or because, as sometimes happens, they are a few minutes late in getting to work and are locked out. The child who gets in five days a week is thought to be doing exceptionally well.

Another result of the long hours of work is that the children can not go to school, and they are growing up in appalling ignorance. In many cases small schools are maintained by the mills for a few months in the year, but the attendance is very light, because by the time the children are old enough to learn they are put to work in the mill. Night schools have been tried, but always failed to accomplish anything, because after working all day the children are too tired to attend school at night.

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Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets first hursday of the month, 8 P. M., at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. Corresponding Secretary Louis Cohen, 10 Everett street, East Orange, N. J. Financial Secretary A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets scond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY BILL.

Albany, Feb. 11.—In relation to the Employers' Liability Bill, which will be given a hearing before the Judiciary Committeees of the Senate and Assembly, Senator Slater, who introduced the bill, made the following statement this morning:

"This bill is the one prepared for the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, and has practically the unanimous endorsement and support of the labor organizations of the Stae. In addition to the general endorsement which the bill has of the Workingmen's State Federation itself and of the Knights of Labor, I have received communications from individual unions, mainly in the so-called dangerous trades, endorsing and supporting the bill. The bill is particularly urged by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who have representatives in Albany to devote their time to its interests. The bill is further endorsed and supported before the Committee by representative clubs like the Social Reform Club and the Civic Council of New York."

The changes which the bill makes in existing laws are very few, according to Assemblyman Slater, and he terms the bill a conservative and just one. The important provisions of the bill are as follows:

Subdivisions one and two of section one are declaratory of existing law and are taken verbatim from the Massachusetts and English law. Subdivison three takes away the defence that the injury resulted from the act of a fellow-employee, in cases which arise from the negligence of a person in the service of the employer who has charge or control of any signal, switch, locomotive, engine, or train upon a railway. The injured employee who is hurt by the negligence of such a fellow-employee is entitled under this bill to the same rights as a stranger not engaged in the service of the employer. This section is statute law in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, in part in Ohio, in South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. These statutes are all contained in the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1899, pages 716-727. They differ somewhat in form, but are similar in result and purpose.

A BOUNDLESS NATION.

CAPITALISM WIPES OUT ALL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

Attempts to Confine Social Communities to a Restricted Area—Growth of Industry—How That Growth Affects the Question.

THE ABOLITION of the present system of production means the substitution of production for use for production for sale.

Production for use may be of two forms:

First, individual production for the satisfaction of individual wants; and,

Second, social, or co-operative, production for the satisfaction of the wants of a commonwealth.

The First Form.

The first form of production has never been very general. Man always has been a social being, as far back as we can trace him; the individual has always been thrown upon co-operation with others in order to satisfy some of his principal wants; as a result, others had to work for him, and he, in turn, had to work for others; individual production for self-consumption has always played a subordinate role; to-day it hardly deserves mention.

Production for Use.

Until the present system of production (production for sale) was developed, co-operative production for common use was the leading form; it may be regarded as old as production itself. If any one system of production could be considered more agreeable than any other to the nature of man, then co-operative production must be pronounced the natural one. In all probability, for every thousand years that production for sale numbers, co-operative production for use numbers tens of thousands. The character, extent, and power of every co-operative society have changed along with the instruments of production which it adopted. Nevertheless, whether such a commonwealth was a horde or a tribe, or any other form of community, they all had certain essential features in common. Each satisfied its own wants, at least the most vital ones, with the product of its own labor; the instruments of production were the property of the community; its members worked together as free and equal individuals according to some plan devised by, and under the guidance of, some administrative power elected by and responsible to themselves. The product of such co-operative labor was the property of the community, and was applied either to the satisfaction of common wants, whether those wants were for production or consumption, or was distributed among the individuals or groups which composed the community.

Prosperity in Olden Times.

The wellbeing of such self-supporting communities or societies depended upon natural and personal conditions. The more fertile the territory which they occupied, the more diligent, inventive, and vigorous their members, the greater also was the general wellbeing. Drouths, freshets, invasions by more powerful enemies, might afflict or even destroy them, but there was one visitation they were free from, the fluctuations of the market; with this they were either wholly unacquainted or knew of it only in connection with articles of luxury.

Such co-operative production for use is nothing less than communistic, or, as it is called to-day, Socialist production. Production for sale can be overcome only by such a system. Socialist production is the only system of production possible when production for sale has become impossible.

This fact does not, however, imply that mankind is about to revive the dead past, or to restore the old forms of community property or communal production. Those forms correspond to certain means of production; they were and continue to be inapplicable to more highly developed instruments of production. It was for that reason that they disappeared almost everywhere in the course of the economic development at the approach of the system of production for sale; and wherever they did resist the latter, their effect was to interfere with the healthy development of productive powers. As reactionary and hopeless as were the efforts to resist the system of production for sale by the old communal system, it would be to-day to endeavor to overthrow the present by the revival of the old communal system.

Socialist Production.

That system of Socialist production, which, owing to the impending bankruptcy ofour present system of production for sale, namely, capitalist production, has become inevitable, will, and necessarily must, have certain leading features in common with leading features of the older system of communal production, in so far, namely, communal production, in so far, namely, as both are system of co-operative production for use. In the same way, the capitalist system of production bears some resemblance to the system of small and individual production, which forms the transition period between it and communal production: both produce for sale. Now, then, the same as the capitalist system of production is a higher development notwithstanding it shares with small production the feature of being production for sale, that form of social production that has now become necessary is different from and superior to the former ones of production for use.

The oncoming system of Socialist production will not be the sequel to ancient communism, it will be the sequel to the capitalist system of production, which itself develops the elements that are requisite for the organization of its successor. It brings forth the elements and the social organisms that are destined to be the corner stone of the new system of production.

Socialist production requires, in the first place, the transformation of the separate capitalist establishments into social institutions—a transformation that is being prepared by the circumstance that the personality of the capitalist is steadily becoming more and more superfluous in the present mechanism of production. In the second place, it requires that all the establishments requisite for the satisfaction of the wants of the commonwealth be united into one large concern—a process that the present economic development is paving the way for by the steady concentration of capitalist concerns in the hands of a few.

The Socialist Republic.

What shall be the size of such a self-sufficing commonwealth? Seeing that the Socialist Republic is not the product of an arbitrary figment of the brain, but a necessary product of economic development, neither can the size of such a commonwealth be an arbitrary one; it must conform to the stage of social development in which it is applied; the higher the development that has been reached, the greater the division of labor that has been perfected—all the larger, in consequence, will be the size of the commonwealth.

It is now nearly two -undred years since a well-meaning Englishman, John Bellers, submitted to the English Parliament a plan to remove the misery, which already then, young as it was, the capitalist system of production was spreading through the land. He proposed the establishment of communities that should produce everything they needed, industrial as well as agricultural products. According to his plan, each community needed only from two hundred to three hundred workmen. At that time handicraft was still the leading form of production; the capitalist system was then in the manufacturing stage; as yet there with its modern system of machinery.

A hundred years later the same idea was taken up anew, but considerably improved and perfected, by other Socialist thinkers, such as Owen and Fourier. By that time, the present factory system of mills and machinery had already begun; handicrafts were disappearing almost everywhere; society had reached a higher stage. Accordingly, the communities which the Socialists proposed at the beginning of our own century for the purpose of removing the ills of the capitalist system of production were ten times larger than those proposed by Bellers.

However wonderful the economic conditions were in the days of Owen and Fourier when compared with those of Bellers, a generation later they have in turn become trivial. The machine is restlessly revolutionizing social life; it has expanded the capitalist undertakings to such an extent that some of them already embrace whole nations in their operations; it has brought the several undertakings of a country into greater dependence upon one another, so that they now virtually constitute one industry; and it tends to turn the whole economic life of capitalist nations into a single economic mechanism. Furthermore, the division and subdivision of labor is carried on ever further; ever more do the several industries apply themselves to the production of special articles only, and, what is more, to their production for the whole world; and ever larger becomes the size of these establishments, some of which count their workmen by the thousands.

Under such circumstances, a community able to satisfy its wants and embracing all industries requisite thereto must have dimensions very different from those of the Socialist colonies that were planned at the commencement of our century. Among the social organizations in existence to-day, there is but one that has the requisite dimensions, that can be used as the requisite field, for the establishment and development of the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, and that is: the Nation.

Gigantic Modern Production.

Indeed, so prodigious is the development that production has reached in some industries, and so intimate have become the connections between the several capitalist nations that one might almost question the absolute sufficiency of a single nation as the basis of the Socialist Republic.

Nevertheless, the present expansion of international intercourse is the result, not so much of the existing conditions of production as of the existing condition of exploitation. The greater the swing which the capitalist system of production obtains in a country, and the intenser the accompanying exploitation of the working class, the larger also, as a rule, is the surplus of the products that cannot be consumed in the country itself, and that, consequently, is sent abroad, in search of foreign purchasers. When the population of the country have not themselves the means with which to buy the staples they produce, the capitalists go with their products in search of foreign customers whether or not the population of their own country stand in need of them. The capitalists are after purchasers, not after consumers. This explains the horrible phenomenon that Ireland and India export large quantities of wheat during a famine; more recently, during the fearful famine in Russia, the exportation of wheat by the Russian capitalists could be checked only by an imperial order. When exploitation shall have ceased, and production for use shall have taken the place of production for sale, foreign exportations and importations will fall off greatly.

The existing intercourse between one nation and another will, of course, not wholly disappear. The division of labor has been carried on so far; the market which certain giant industries require for their product has become so extensive; so many are the wants—coffee, for instance—that have been cultivated through the development of international commerce, and these have to such an extent grown into necessities, that it seems impossible that any Socialist Commonwealth, even though bounded by the confines of a nation, would be able to satisfy all its wants with its own products. Some sort of exchange of products between one nation and another is sure to continue. Such exchange, however, would not endanger the economic independence and safety of the several nations so long as they produce all that is actually necessary, and exchange with one another superfluities exclusively. To-day, it is sufficient for a Socialist Commonwealth to be co-extensive with the nation in order to produce all that it requires for its preservation.

This dimension would by no means be a cast-iron one. The modern nation is but a product and a tool of the capitalist system of production; it grows with that system; it grows, not only in power, but also in extent according as the requirements of the capitalist system dictate. The domestic market is the safest for the capitalist class of every country. It is the easiest to maintain and best to exploit. The experience of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who once enjoyed, but subsequently lost, our market for their staple; the subsequent Hawaiian "Revolution," i. e., the attempt of Claus Spreckels and his Hawaiian Commercial Company to annex themselves to the United States, and thus regain our market—are the most recent and most striking illustrations of this fact. In proportion as the capitalist system develops, so also grows the pressure on the part of the capitalist class in every nation for an extension of its political boundaries. The statesman who maintained that modern wars are no longer dynastic but manifestations of national aspirations was not far from the truth, provided always by "national aspirations" is understood the aspirations of the capitalist class. Nothing so much injures the vital interests of the capitalists of any nation as a reduction of their territory. The capitalist class of France would have long ago pardoned Germany the five milliards which she demanded as a money indemnity for the war of 1870; but the French capitalists can never pardon the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine; all their "patriotic" twaddle notwithstanding, their pocket is the nerve that aches.

"Manifest Destiny."

All modern nations feel the necessity of extending their boundaries. Thus we see the United States to-day, despite the sparseness of its population compared to the immensity of its territory, "expanding" across the seas East and West, its capitalists going as far as the antipodes to spill the blood of its working class in the purchase of broader fields, i. e., markets. The capitalists of England at one time enjoyed this privilege above those of all other nations, but their wings have been recently considerably clipped. Russia also enjoyed at one time great advantages in this respect, but the limits of her aggrandizement seem to have been reached; she is now bounded on all sides by nations who resist her progress, seeing that they have the same interests as herself in extending their boundaries. Worst off are the nations of continental Europe in this respect; they, as well as all others, require territorial extension, but they are so closely hemmed in by one another that none can grow except at the expense of some other. In order to make up for this disadvantage the States of contintal Europe have set their caps toward the acquisition of colonies; but this policy affords only slight relief to the capitalist requirement for territorial extension; this situation is the most powerful cause of the militarism that prevails there, and which has turned Europe into a military camp. There are but two ways out of this intolerable state of things; either a gigantic war that shall destroy some of the existing European States, or the union of them all in a federation.

This evident endeavor of modern nations to keep pace in their territorial extension with the economic development, is in itself a preparatory measure to furnish the oncoming Socialist Republic with the territorial requisite for its establishment.

The modern State, i. e., Nation, is the only social organization in evidence sufficiently broad to contain a Socialist Commonwealth.

Women Displacing Men.

Women are crowding men out of the Chicago Stock-Yards and even is taking his place in the use of the knife. Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement make this startling announcement. The women have not yet grown accustomed to the actual killing, Miss McDowell says, but at the dangerous pace at which they are taking the places of men it would not be surprising soon to see them in charge of the actual slaughter with as little compunction as man feels in wringing the neck of a chicken.

"The rate the women are succeeding men in the Stock-Yards is surprising," said Miss McDowell. "They the entering the packing-houses by the score, and with each who enters a man is forced out. They are doing everything except the killing. Strange as it may seem, they are wielding the knife, and with great dexterity.

Miss McDowell related the condition of things in the Stock-Yards before a woman's organization in the Masonic Temple. Her statements were drawn out by a plea made by Adolph Strasser, cigar labor fakir, who said there were 22,000 women cigarmakers in America to-day.

"Women are entering the shops and factories from every side and taking the places of men," said Strasser.

Illiteracy in Shoe-Towns.

Boston, Feb. 22.—The latest school statistics of the State show an increase in the number of illiterate minors over the age of 14, that is considerably beyond the estimated national increase in population. In one year the class has grown from 5,493 to 6,242, an increase of 649, and of this increase 211, or more than 32 per cent. of the whole is found in Bristol County. Middlesex County shows a still greater increase, the number of illiterate minors over 14 growing from 737 in 1900 to 1,043 in 1901, an actual increase of 306, and representing 47 per cent. of the net increase in the State. The shoe towns of Lynn, Haverhill, Salem, Newbury, Newburyport and Marblehead are among the manufacturing towns that show the largest increase. Large numbers of children are employed in the factories of these towns.

The following tables show the school census for the past year together with the increase or decrease, as taken from the report of the Secretary of State Board of Education:

Barnstable, 8, decrease 2; Berkshire, 213, decrease 22; Bristol, 1,814, increase 211; Dukes 3, increase 0; Essex 1,385 increase 1; Franklin 77, increase 47; Hampden 594, decrease 42; Hampshire 355, increase 269; Middlesex 1,043, increase 306; Nantucket 0, increase 0; Norfolk 56, decrease 12; Plymouth 39, decrease 3; Suffolk 0, decrease 1; Worcester 655, decrease 3; totals, 6,242, increase 649.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF LABOR

The Lesson of the Spanish Strikes.

The triumphant suppression of the strike in Spain, by the monarchial forces of that country, should serve to warn the working class of the world against participation in manufactured revolutions and the erroneous policy of Communist-Anarchy. It is the teaching of this peculiar anarchistic sect that society can be compelled to right the wrongs of the proletariat through general strikes and the upheavals that attend them.

Though opposed to "the compulsion of the majority" they favor the organization of labor into trade unions, with this end in view.

They, accordingly, join trade unions, and, like their friends and sympathizers, the Kangaroos and Social Democrats, attempt to convert them to their peculiar tenets by "boring from within." Favoring the general strike and "the revolution", which it precipitates, according to their doctrine, they denounce political action by the working class as a delusion and a farce, stigmatizing all those who advocate it as corrupt politicians and idiotic visionaries. They do this despite the fact that they are the most vicious of politicians, entering, like their friends and sympathizers, the Organized Scabbery, the Kangaroos and the Social Democrats, into all kinds of alliances with the political parties of capitalism. In France, it is a matter of public record, that they were paid by the aristocrats to foment assassination for the purpose of discrediting the class-conscious Socialist Movement of that country, a movement whose peaceful progresion the capitalists of that country viewed with increasing alarm.

Spain is, without exception, the ideal Communist-anarchist country. Often in acute distress, bordering on starvation, due to agricultural failures, and made up mainly of small industries, it is essentially middle class in development and aspiration. It is in this kind of soil that the Anarchist-Communist thrives; for despite his vehement "revolutionary" phrase-mongering, the thorough-paced Communist-Anarchist is middle class in instinct and aspiration. So true is this that the saying "Scratch an anarchist and you scratch a capitalist" has become proverbial.

In Spain, consequently, the theory of the general strikes, with its accompanying and beneficial "revolutions,"—a theory which the working class of the more advanced industrial nations of Continental Europe has unanimously rejected—in Spain holds great sway.

Movement after movement has been organized for the purpose of inaugurating and conducting general strikes, and for the further purpose of profiting by the "revolutions" attending them. The result has always been a drastic suppression and the consequent defeat of both strikes and "revolutions."

The "general strikes" of the week of February 15-22 have proven no exception to the rule. Though waged, in many instances with that heroic determination and sacrifice, which is so characteristic of the working class in trying periods, they too have been summarily suppressed. "Quiet," as the cable reports graphically put it, was restored by "the predominance of bayonets."

The cause of this result is not far to seek. The Communist-Anarchists, like the pure and simple trade unionists, ignore the power of the state. The consequence is that they have the most effective agency of modern civilization against, instead of for, them. Without the powers of state, no movement of the working class, moreover, a premature one, such as the general strike movement of Spain, can hope to succeed. This the use of the militia, the police, the judiciary and the Executive and legislative functions against trades unions, particularly in times of strikes, has repeatedly demonstrated. The events in Spain but serve to drive this demonstration home with convincing force.

The working class must organize, not only economically, but politically, as well. Where voting is prohibited it must be secured. Such is the lesson which the general strike in Spain must teach. Organized both economically and politically, the working class of any country will be invincible. Combined action in shop and state on the part of the proletariat, at a time evolutionarily ripe, can have no other result than that of working class victory.

It is the mission of class-conscious Socialism to so organize the working class. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party are the only organizations of this country, whose principles and tactics are in accordance with this mission.

They are, therefore, the only organizations worthy of the adherence of the sane, well-balanced and sincere members of the working class.

Fellow workingmen, join these organizations, if you would see your class free from the corrupt and fallacious policy of men, who lead you and your class into the quagmires of capitalist politics and up to the mouths of the guns of the capitalist state.

Join these organizations, if you desire the economic and political freedom of your class in accordance with its own interests.

Cotton Oil Co.'s Employes' Strike.

New Orleans, Feb. 25.—The employees of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, at Gretna, opposite New Orleans, struck to-day for an increase in wages and more time for dinner. The plant was compelled to close.

Italian Scheme Successful.

Rome, Feb. 25.—Despatches received here from all parts of Italy show that the railroad employees belonging to the mobile and territorial armies are joining the colors readily in accordance with yesterday's decree of the government, a step taken to prevent the threatened general strike. The strikers at Turin are resuming work.

STRIKERS HEAR BERRY.

(Continued from page 1).

ment that these same delegates would be taken back if they obeyed the rules of their union and of the Shoe council.

"The charges which were preferred against Agent Donovan are said to be of a very serious nature. He is charged with playing into the hands of the manufacturer and failing to consider the wants of the union members. A case in which it is said that he has done this was brought to light this morning. It is authoritively stated that last summer, in a certain shop, a question arose as to the prices to be paid on a certain grade of work. The prices in the past had been 8 1-4 cents per pair, and the manufacturer wanted the price reduced to 4 1-2 cents, as he claimed that he had but little of the work. This, it is said, Agent Donovan agreed to, but the manufacturer continued working on the same line, and the men objected.

"Some talk was made on the matter, and it has been said that Agent Donovan advised the manufacturer in question to discharge one of the men who was making the trouble. The manufacturer refused to do this, and the story leaked out. In the meeting last evening the matter was again referred to, and one of the P. S. W. members preferred charges against Agent Donovan. A committee of three was appointed to investigate, and it is said that if the charges are proven there will be quite a stir in labor circles in this city.

"The manufacturer in question could not be seen this morning, as he is ill, but it is said he is willing to give his version of the affair.

"Agent Donovan was seen by a reporter this morning, but refused to make any statement, except that regular routine business was transacted at the meeting last evenin g."

"Fellow workers, these instances which I have referred to are not isolated cases; they are the rule.

"The old style pure and simple trade union is built upon errors which the old style duped unionist dignifies with the name of 'principle.'

"Errors which invites men like Gompers, Tobin and Donovan, with their treacherous schemes against the men who raised them to their present positions in their respective organizations, and who now use their several places for the benefit of the exploiters of the workers—the capitalist class—and for the undoing of the working class, economically and politically. These are the lepers who cry 'no politics in the union;' these are the serpents who seek to make the workers believe that the 'capitalist is entitled to his share,' as Donovan did in the Spalding affair. Such are the men who ask you and I to forever undertake the impossible task of 'fighting capital with capital,' instead of teaching the working class to fight the capitalist class with that strongest weapon of civilized man—the ballot. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I say that instead of teaching the working class to vote as they strike, these fakirs teach the workers to become political scabs, thus turning them over tied hand and foot to the capitalist class, against which the organized scabbery pretends to go on strike.

"Men like these, together with their 'Union,' are a hindrance in the way of the emancipation of our class. More dangerous in a way than the capitalist himself.

"Cast them out. Smash the trade union, pure and simple, and in its place set up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. An organization which stands for the complete overthrow of the capitalist class, and the capitalist system, with its consequent wage slavery; an organization which teaches its members not to accept wage slavery as a finality, but while we fight in the shop, to never forget that the important fight must be made on election day when we can and must strike for freedom, for the overthrow of wage slavery. One such strike is worth more than a thousand strikes of the pure and simple fakir-led variety.

"It was with these self-evident truths in our minds that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was born. Born of a struggle, a struggle between the honest working class and the capitalist class—aided by its army of labor lieutenants from Gompers down to Donovan, for the control of the labor movement.

"The Alliance was born that the working class might work out its emancipation unhampered. It was born so that 'on the lexicon of New Trades Unionism there shall be no such word as fail.' It was born that labor might be free. We ask you to aid us to this end by joining the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, by taking your places as men and women in the ranks of the only body which has any moral right to call itself a UNION—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

"Open your eyes, before Hanna's lieutenants open your pockets, before Hanna's class opens your skulls."

When the speaker finished and questions were asked for, one questioner, named Samuel Wilhemels, got up and protested against the DAILY PEOPLE for showing up the fakirs while a strike was on. He was replied to by Berry and others to the complete satisfaction of the audience that THE PEOPLE in exposing the fakirs strengthened the hands of the men on strike, and thus put them on their guard against any who would sell them out.

Miners Give Up Strike.

Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 25.—Advised by United Mine Workers' officials that they were in error in tying up the Hickory Ridge Colliery operated by the Union Coal Company, 600 striking employees returned to work yesterday.

* * *

Iron Works Strike Off.

The 250 to 300 men in the employ of the Griffing Iron Works who refused to work last Saturday because it was Washington's Birthday returned to work yesterday morning.

Last week orders were issued that the works would be opened Washington's Birthday, but when the seven o'clock whistle blew but 12 or 14 men were on hand. As a result of this the men were not paid last week. Monday it was announced that they would be paid according to the time they worked in the afternoon. The men got their money and were on hand as usual yesterday morn-

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......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

Has Trade Expansion Ceased?

A decided change has come over the spirit of capitalist editorials on exports. A year ago much bombast and boasting were indulged in. Figures were piled on figures to show the commercial triumphs of American capitalism all over the world. The increased and increasing values of exports were computed in billions and repeated and reiterated with great and endless frequency. Possibility was added to possibility to show to what magnitude "our" foreign commerce was capable of expansion. "We had changed from a debtor to a creditor nation and a "prosperity" of incalculable duration was, as a result, bound to be "ours" in the future.

At the beginning of the present year it was found that during 1901, the value or exports had fallen off $12,262,912, compared with the previous year, manufactures having fallen off $46,262,912, offset by a gain in agricultural exports of $35,591,077. During January, 1902, this decrease continued and amounted to $29,925,109.

Along with this decrease in export values there has gone a change of tone in capitalist editorialdom. Bombast and boasting give way to explanation in a vain endeavor to hide ugly facts that refuted the glowing "futurities" of a year ago. It was shown, for instance, that the "contraction" had also taken place in Germany and Great Britain, and that it was a decrease in values and not quantities.

During the week of February 15-22 the Bureau of Foreign Commerce issued a review of the foreign commerce of the United States for 1901. It contained the figures for 1901 as quoted above; and was significantly published in brief in most capitalist newspapers. There was no exultation over its revelations. There was no resort to figures to show that "our prosperity is permanent and abiding"; nor was there the vainglorious strutting about as "the greatest of world-powers."

No. Instead there were some misgivings that vented themselves in questions. "Has our trade expansion in Europe been checked?" was one of them. Coming as it does shortly after the jubilation consequent upon "the great Yankee invasion of the world," this question is highly suggestive of the sudden transitions of the capitalist system, and reflects a bad condition of affairs.

It is stated in connection with these misgivings that business depression in Europe has prevented increased purchases of American goods. It is also said that European manufacturers are copying American methods. Yet it is contended that further economies through the development of great combinations will successfully further American export trade, and add to its growth.

Considering that the business depression of Europe is mainly due to American export trade, it is impossible to conceive how its furtherance in Europe is going to add to its growth there. To increase American export trade still further simply means to decrease European purchasing power still further.

American capitalism is facing a grim reality now and not the figment of its intoxicated imagination of a year ago. It sees the inevitable overproduction and crisis drawing nearer. It sees the Nemesis that pursues the capitalism of all countries and it is worried because it cannot shake it off. This accounts for the harrowing change in its former hilarious voice.

After Capitalism will come Socialism.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

Aufwiedersehen, brother mine!
Farewells will soon be kissed:
And, ere you leave to breast the brine,
Give me once more your fist;

That mailed fist, clenched high in air
On many a foreign shore,
Enforcing coaling stations where
No stations were before;

That fist which weaker nations view
As if 'twere Michael's own,
And which appalls the heathen who
Bow down to wood and stone.

But this trip no brass knuckles. Glove
That heavy mailed hand:
Your mission now is one of Love
And Peace—you understand.

All that's American you'll praise;
The Yank can do no wrong.
To use his own expressive phrase,
Just "jolly him along."

Express surprise to find, the more
Of Roosevelt you see,
How much I am like Theodore,
And Theodore like me.

I am, in fact (this might not be
A bad thing to suggest),
The Theodore of the East, and he
The Wilhelm of the West.

And, should you get a chance, find out
If anybody knows—
Exactly what it's all about,
That Doctrine of Monroe's.

That's entre nous. My present plan
You know as well as I:
Be just as Yankee as you can;
If needs be, eat some pie.

Cut out the 'kraut, cut out Rhine wine,
Cut out the Schuetzenfest,
The Sangerbund, the Turnverein,
The Kommers, and the rest.

And if some fool society
"Die Wacht am Rhein" should sing.
You sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"—
The tune's "God Save the King."

To our own kindred in that land
There's not much you need tell.
Just tell them that you saw me, and
That I was looking well.

-Chicago Tribune.

FOUR BOOKS

By KARL MARX

THE POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY.

By Karl Marx. An answer to Proudhon's "Philosophy of Poverty." With an Introduction by Frederick Engels. Translated by H. Quelch.

Proudhon had produced a strange jumble of theories in his "Philosophy of Poverty." Marx refutes them, sometimes wittily, sometimes scathingly, but at all times thoroughly.

Marx's own review of his work is as follows: "I show how defective and rudimentary is his knowledge of political economy, of which, nevertheless, he undertakes the criticism, and how, with the utopians, he sets himself up to seek for a pretended science which may furnish him with a ready-made formula for the solution of the social question, instead of drawing his science from a critical knowledge of the historical movement, the movement which must, itself, produce the material conditions of social emancipation."

The book should be read by every Socialist and every student. It is an excellent refutation of Proudhon, and some of Proudhon's fallacies are in vogue with our "economists" to-day. It is also excellent for comparison with Marx's later works.

12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

SECRET DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

By Karl Marx. Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling.

During his long residence in England Marx made a close study of English political and industrial history. He was for many years the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, and at that time his letters on English politics were a feature of the Tribune. The documents here presented are subjected to Marx's keen criticism, and his comments clearly show the penetrating power of his mind, as well as the scientific spirit with which he approached his subject. At one place in this book he has this to say:

"To understand a limited historical epoch, we must step beyond its limits, and compare it with other historical epochs. To judge governments and their acts, we must measure them by their own times and the conscience of their contemporaries."

12mo. Paper, 35 cents.

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By Karl Marx. Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling.

This critical study of the political career of Lord Palmerston shows Marx at home in the sphere of cold, keen analysis. Lord Palmerston was more or less prominent in English political life from 1807 to his death—1865. In one chapter of this criticism, Marx sums up Lord Palmerston in the following language:

"What he aims at is not the substance, but the mere appearance of success. If he can do nothing, he will devise anything. Where he dares not interfere, he intermeddles. When unable to vie with a strong enemy, he impoverishes a weak one. Being no man of deep designs, pondering on no combinations of long standing, pursuing no great object, he embarks in difficulties with a view to disentangle himself from them in a showy manner. He exults in show conflicts, show battles, show enemies, diplomatic notes to be exchanged, ships to be ordered to sail, the whole ending in violent parliamentary debates, which are sure to prepare him an ephemeral success, the constant and only object of all his exertions."

Many a capitalist "statesman" of to-day takes Lord Palmerston as his guiding star, and grossly imitates him.

12mo. Paper, 35 cents.

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT.

By Karl Marx. Edited by his daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

This book is especially timely, like everything else that Marx wrote. Written a couple of years before his "Capital" appeared, it is an address to workingmen, and covers in popular form many of the subjects later scientifically expanded in "Capital."

The thousand and one schemes that are daily being flaunted in the faces of the working class by the lieutenants of the capitalists show the necessity there is on the part of the working class for a comprehensive understanding of the matter of wages, the relation of the wage worker to the employer, the source of profits and the relation between profits and wages. These and other subjects are here presented, and so clearly does Marx present them that all he has to say can be understood by any person willing to pay close attention to his words.

12mo. Cloth, 50 cents. Popular paper edition, 15 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2 New Reade street, New York.

Letter Carriers' Dissensions.

Canton, O., Feb. 25.—The National Association of Letter Carriers, until recently with National headquarters in Washington, is on the verge of a split. The carriers in cities of less than 75,000 population are now planning to effect a separate asociation. A quiet canvass has been in progress among the carriers' organizations in the smaller cities, and a convention probably will be held in Canton within three weeks. That action is being taken by the carriers on account of the indorsement by the National Association of the present legislation in congress providing for new salary rating, making the dividing line for cities 75,000 population.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

> We insist that your so-called society is not even a society, but a heap of beings, hard to manage, who are administered and exploited at your whim. It is a pen, a herd, a drove of human cattle whom you keep to satisfy your cupidity.
>
> LAMENAIS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY.

Virtually in a solid body, the ruling class of America is salaaming to His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia. Why so?

Is the personage in question the incarnation of some uplifting principle in man? Or has he distinguished himself by some feat—intellectual, physical or moral—by which the race has been benefited? No. Left to himself, left to his own unaided efforts in the struggle for a rank in society, the present Royal Highness Prince Henry would hardly fill to-day a social niche higher than that of a third rate dealer in groceries or notions, or of a third rate usher in a third rate school. Neither intellectually, physically nor morally is he a portent. Prince Henry is titled "Admiral",—yet no sane man would entrust his life to a ship actually commanded by him. His other titles are on a par with that. So far from being the incarnation of Sublimity, His Royal Highness Prince Henry, especially considering the matchless opportunities he has enjoyed, is rather, in his own person, the incarnation of Mediocrity. Is it, then, Mediocrity that the ruling class of the land is now rendering homage and burning incense to? No, indeed, the Capitalist Class of America is now engaged in no such lowly sport: its homage and its incense actually aim high.

Whatever his insignificance in other directions, His Royal Highness Prince Henry is, tho' not exclusively pre-eminent, yet among the pre-eminencies in two directions of prime inportance to the Capitalist Class. He is an incarnation of the perverse social institutions under which artificial corks will keep the unworthy floating where he would otherwise sink, and which, inversely, furnishes artificial lead to keep the worthy sunk who would otherwise float; he is also an incarnation of that mysticism which usurped power always seeks to cloak itself in as a safeguard against the prying looks of its victims. In both these respects His Royal Highness's brother, the Emperor, would have filled the bill better. In default of the Emperor himself, American Capitalism takes his brother, and makes up for the difference with the increased ostentatiousness of its reverence.

The ruling Capitalist Class could not be where it is, without the artificial corks of Capitalism that buoy it up: with a free field and no favors, that class would be down and off the back of the Working Class, that it to-day keeps under and fleeces. Again, the time has come when the originally "unbelieving" Capitalist Class needs, as it needs bread, all available mysticism in which to envelop the source of its "rights," lest their actual impure source be ascertained: if ascertained, broken would be the spell that to-day keeps the bulk of the Working Class bound to the chariot wheels of their plunderers. His Royal Highness Prince Henry furnishes the Capitalist Class with the opportunity—or, to put it more correctly, the Capitalist Class of America has furnished itself, through His Royal Highness Prince Henry, with the opportunity—to glorify the principles that are to-day the breath of its nostrils.

In salaaming to His Royal Highness Prince Henry, the American Capitalist Class is rendering homage to the theory of artificial social corks, and it is burning incense to mysticism.

Nor should the seriousness of the performance obscure its droll side: His Royal Highness Prince Henry naively imagines all the salaaming is done for his benefit: fact is that our Capitalist Class is acting "at" the Working Class.

GOV. TAFT A FORERUNNER.

From the day that Gov. Taft took the stand before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, a certain tone was distinguishable, that must have recalled to the memory of students of history sounds once heard in the distant past. His talk on the 15th instant in which he, fresh from exercising in the Philippines the powers of a Governor over a province, opposes the extending of the Federal Constitution to the Islands, enables one accurately to place the sounds, that his first words had already vaguely recalled to memory. The sounds being once placed, not only does the whole Taftian scene become luminous, but it sheds much light ahead.

To fully understand the one and the other, the following passage from Mommsen, the historian of the Roman commonwealth will be found aidful:

"By far the most important institution which this epoch [the epoch of foreign conquests] introduced into the Roman commonwealth, and that the same time involved the most decided and fatal deviation from the course hitherto pursued, was the new provincial magistracies. The earlier state-law of Rome knew nothing of tributary subjects: the conquered communities were either sold into slavery, or merged in the Roman commonwealth. . . . But the Carthaginian possessions of Sicily, Sardinia and Spain, as well as the Kingdom of Hiero, had paid tribute and rent to their former masters: if Rome was desirous of retaining these possessions at all, it was in the judgment of the short-sighted the most judicious, and undoubtedly the most convenient, course to administer the new territories entirely in accordance with the rules heretofore observed. According the Romans simply retained the Carthagino-Hieronic provincial constitution. . . . It was the shirt of Nessus which they inherited from the enemy. . . . It was not practicable for any length of time to be at once republican and king. Playing the part of governors demoralized the Roman ruling class with fearful rapidity. Haughtiness and arrogance towards the provincials were so natural in the circumstances, as scarcely to form matter of reproach against the individual magistrate. . . . And when the provincial magistrates returned home they brought home with them their bad habits acquired in the provinces."

If Gov. Taft is a forerunner, can there be any doubt whither we are drifting?

W. MACARTHUR.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Coast Seamen's Journal" is the "Official Paper of the International Seamen's Union of America." Who is the editor of that trades and labor paper?—W. Macarthur.

Who is it that is screaming through the columns of that "Coast Seamen's Journal" for the exclusion of the Chinese, "in the interest of the American workingmen"?—W. Macarthur.

In Congress, there is pending a huge raid on the Federal Treasury. The name of the scheme is the "Ship Subsidy Bill." The argument in its behalf is that American shipping cannot compete with European shipping because of the greater cost of its operation. Among the items of "greater cost" given is the fare of the American sailor. Speaking on this subject, Senator Frye of Maine said:

"I do not believe that Senators have ever looked at the law which we passed two or three years ago as to the food sailors shall be supplied with on shipboard. WHY, IT IS UP ALMOST TO THE MENU OF DELMONICO'S." (Con. Record, Dec. 4, 1900, p. 53).

Upon the strength of this "Delmonico menu," to which the American sailor is said to be treated, a coterie of ship owners want the United States to place millions in their hands to recoup them for the expenditure, among other things, of such sumptuous fare to the sailors. Who is the central figure of that shipowners coterie, and leader in this double swindle,—the contemplated raid on the Treasury, and the false pretence that our sailors' hard tack fare is "up almost to the Delmonico menu?—Mark A. Hanna.

Twelve "labor leaders"—that is to say, twelve leading officers of Trades Unions in the land—, have made common cause with the twenty-four leading Trust magnates, including their clerical and law appendages,—that is to say, with twenty-four arch-representatives of the arch fleecers and degraders of the working class—, and have organized themselves into the "Industrial Peace Commission." Who is the President, and who is one of those twelve labor leaders in that monumental attempt to rope in the American working class; hand them over, tied hand and foot, to the gentle mercies of their implacable fleecers; and aid these capitalists in veiling the decline of the American workingman coolieward? The President is the said Mark A. Hanna; one of the said twelve labor leaders is,—who?

The said Macarthur.

TRULY EMBLEMATIC.

The Seventy-first Regiment Armory is a heap of ruins. Up to midnight of the 21st instant, it stood, an "imposing, awe-inspiring mass." Within an hour after that, it crashed down with a great crash, and was no more. The spectacle is truly emblematic.

Armories are, of course, centers from which armed forces are to be let loose, at the command of the class whose headquarters are in Wall Street, upon the Working Class, to subjugate them. True, also, Armories are centers where the above-named forces are to acquire the requisite skill to do the above-named subjugating. But over and above all that, Armories, of late, have been designed for another purpose, besides. In all the large industrial centers, especially in New York, Armories have recently been built with the ulterior and express end in view of "impressing" the Working Class. The Working Class was, by the mute eloquence of these structures, to be inspired with a sense of awe for the strength, the power, the formidableness, the solidity, and indestructability of Capitalism and the fleecing Capitalist Class. Accordingly, the architecture of the Armories became unique. They actually frowned at all corners: turrets of redoubtable appearance, bastions that seemed to cry out "run!", dead walls that yelled "touch not me!", scarps and counterscarps, glacis and buttresses bristled on all sides. All this, of course, presented an aspect of solidity and reserve energy that was meant to be forbidding, awe-inspiring to look at. The Working Class was, from that spectacle, to form its opinion of the power of the class that oppresses the workers; it was from that sight to form its opinion of what it had to "stack up against" if it ever tried conclusions with its oppressors. It is to be hoped that the fate of the redoubtable-looking Seventy-First Regiment Armory will have supplemented all such impressions.

The Armories that are going up are, indeed, emblematic of what the Working Class has to "stack up against" in its conflict with the Capitalist Class. Like these Armories, the "strength" and "power" and "solidity" of Capitalism are mere external show, hollow pretences, intended to humbug the humbugable. The smouldering heap of ruins to which the "massive granite structure" of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was converted by a conflagration that did not last an hour is all-around emblematic.

UNDER THE BUNTING OF LABOR

The battle on the Oleomargarine bill has started anew in the House of Representatives. It is going on with renewed energy and fresh violence. But the bunting under which it is now being fought has changed. Last year the bunting was that of "Morality": The Congressmen, the strings on whose legs were operated by the "Dairy Interests," turned last year their eyes heavenward, and uttered Anathema against the "immoral practices of the oleomargarine industry of giving people a 'chemical' when they asked for butter"; on the other hand, those Congressmen, the strings on whose legs were operated by the "Oleomargarine Interests," threw up their arms in holy horror at the "immoral practices of the dairy industry in pirating the oleomargarine coloring stuff, and thereby giving a 'June color' to February butter." The battle, fought last year under this bunting of "Morality" failed to be decisive. Hence it is up again, but now under another bunting.

The present bunting is "Labor." Again the two sets of Congressmen glare defiance at each other. But the dust that is now raised differs in accord with the changed bunting. "Labor organizations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific," have resoluted, and each set of Congressmen has a satchel-full thereof. True to that instinct that causes them to be admired by the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, as "noble wagers of the class struggle," these Gompers "labor organizations" have allowed the respective Organized Scabbery that runs them to draw them into the whirlpool of the conflicting interests of their employers. Accordingly, they have resoluted against one another: those unions, whose Organized Scabbery is in the pay of the "Dairy Interests," have resoluted against the oleomargarine; while those unions, whose Organized Scabbery is in the pay of the "Oleomargarine Interests," have with equal positiveness resoluted against the dairy crowd.

But, as if this were not enough of an exhibition, the "class struggle nobly waging" pure and simple form of unionism went further. The utterances of one, referred to as a "representative of one class of labor, and a very numerous class in a certain industry," runs this wise:

"The pretty dairymaid is a creature of the past. Man, the adulterator of food products, has usurped the place once occupied by women who made pure butter for the markets of the world . . . . Therefore, the decline in pure butter products has also affected the matrimonial market, for matrimony has declined 60 per cent. in the States of New York and Massachusetts alone by bachelors who are able to maintain and support wives and families."

The organizations, of which a Gompers can be Vice-President with a Hanna as President, are Trades Unions as much as oleomargarine is butter. They are worse than caricatures of the Labor Movement. They are foot-balls and bunting for the sport and profit of Hanna and his labor lieutenants. They are a disgrace to the word "Labor."

JOBS! JOBS!! JOBS!!!

Two transactions in Congress form an apt commentary to the claim of increasing and spreading prosperity among the whole people of the country. One of these transactions is still in the course of formation; the other has matured far enough to pass both Houses, and reach the President.

The first is the bill (H. R. 5833) to provide a revenue for the Philippine Islands. Already 1,821 Americans—all, of course, highly prosperous before they went out—are being nursed at the public crib in the Philippines. But more are pressing to immolate themselves upon the altars of the Nation. They are prosperous here at home. Who is not? Were they otherwise, then there would be no sacrifice in the mattter. But as they are running over with self-sacrifice, they are willing to abandon their home prosperity, and go to the distant Philippines to become petty placemen there. In view of this, Congress can hardly do less than do the handsome thing. And surely it is not doing too much to provide jobs (read salaries) for the swarm of self-sacrificers that are pressing upon it. It is in view thereof that the Philippine revenues are to be raised. Already $2,000,000 is insufficient. The amount must be increased. Hence H. R. 5,833.

The second is a bill (H..R. 10,308) which has passed both Houses, and is ostensibly to provide for a permanent census, in point of fact to provide for the continuance of the jobs on the Census Office. No less than 1,000—some claim nearly 2,000—clerks are to be affected thereby. The salaries that these employees now get are small. Seeing prosperity rages all around, one would think nothing short of a 40-horse power could keep this horde of clerks from pulling away from the Cnsus Office, and plunge for their share of prosperity. Yet not so. Such again is the prevailing spirit of self-sacrifice, that these clerks prefer to starve in their country's service rather than riot in wealth, in the pursuit of selfish ends. And thus it comes to pass that these clerks have crowded their respective Representatives and Senators in Congress, and these, yielding to the altruistic wave, have passed the bill in question.

As the degree of abnegation, on the part of the monks who locked themselves up in forbidding monasteries, was guaged by the delights of the world that they turned their backs upon, so the width and depth of the country's prosperity may now be guaged by the towering display of self-sacrifice on the part of the towering number of self-sacrificers whom Congress feels constrained to furnish jobs to.

Kansas Populists have decided not to fuse. That is a sure sign that there are no Kansas Populists left.

Five years ago Josiah Quincy, then Democratic mayor of Boston, started a municipal printing plant. The action received the immediate and unreserved indorsement of every political tinker and freak in the country. These men arose and said to the Socialist: "See, here is a man, and he is not a Socialist, and yet he does more for Socialism in five minutes than the political Socialists have been able to accomplish since they foolishly entered the political field." It was useless to argue with them; Quincy was an "effective Socialist, and not a dreamer." That was five years ago, and in those five years the "municipal socialism" has been amply tried, and has been amply found wanting. The Socialist to whom the move was nothing but a capitalist dodge, and who smiled at the idea of its being of any benefit to the working class, will not be at all surprised to learn that the plant has been an absolue failure. That was inevitable. The plant was started for the purpose of giving jobs to a certain number of followers of the Democratic party. The number was so very limited that it was not worth while keeping the force in good condition and so it was allowed to deteriorate until it was a helpless and hopeless case. So far from proving any weakness in the Socialist contention, it proves quite the opposite; it proves, in fact, the sturdy truth of the position the Socialist has taken relative to capitalist municipalization, whether it be undertaken by a Quincy, pronounced to be a great "Socialist" by the Social Democrats, or whether it is the work of a party that is looking out for the interests of the little tax-payers.

The beautiful air of dignity which Samuel Gompers has acquired by long years of practice, received a rude shock the other day when Minister Wu Ting Fang referred to him as an "agitator." The indignation of the Brobdingnagian labor leaders was as heart-rending, as terrible to witness (those who saw it put on smoked glasses) as pitiful as the indignation of Dame Quickly when she was unwarrantedly, maliciously, wantonly, and in injury to her honor and feelings called a "Woman" by one Sir John Falstaff. Gompers' resentment was all the deeper because at that moment he was throwing the shot and shell of his intellectual heavy artillery through the arguments of those who desired to oppose the renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. He, Samuel Gompers; he, the "leader of twice one million men;" he, who had been patted on the back by his friend Mawk 'anna;—he, called an "agitator," and by a Chink! His indignation overflowed the walls of his larynx, and he made sounds that must have caused Wu's pig-tail to quiver with fear and dread. A Chinaman, a person who irons the shirts of labor leaders, and who furnishes them with dope when they are on a bat, had dared, in a tone of contempt, to call Samuel Gompers an "agitator!" Listen. "I resent the sneering remark of a foreign diplomat that I am an agitator—I deny the right of a representative of a foreign government, addressing himself to an official of our government and referring to an American citizen by name in such a manner as this, and particularly when such a reference is of a derogatory character—I repeat that I recent these remarks on the part of the Chinese minister." See here Wu, Sam resents it, he denies it, he resents it. He is not an agitator, and he will not be so called out of his name. If anyone should wish to know what, who, why, when, where, how, and which he is, he will let them know that he is Samuel Gompers, gentleman labor law expert, and vice president of the Society for the Suppression of Agitators. He will not have a Chinaman abuse him, and he resents it until such time as the Chinese representatives at Washington, allow themselves to be organized into a union of their craft and affiliated by hand with the American Federation of Labor.

Canada is working hard to fill up her vast territory, and with this end in view is sending agents to encourage emigrants to come to the country. This policy will result in the creation of abundance of available labor power, and will make Canada a formidable rival of the United States. So far, Canada is the most dangerous possible rival that has appeared. She has only just commenced to develop her great resources, but with plenty of emigrants there will be the speedy extension of agriculture and manufacturing. After that period, which must be necessarily short, will come the fight for markets.

An interesting fact is being overlooked in the labor troubles of Spain, and that is that the struggle comes from the capitalist class much more than it does the working class. The fight in Barcelona, in which blood has already been shed, is due in a large measure to the fierce attempt of the progressive capitalist class to shake off the incumbrances that the ossified capitalist class, or the aristocracy, impose. The progressive capitalists are working with might and main to take their place with their fellows of other European countries. They have savagely exploited the workers, but that exploitation was not wholly effective because the general social conditions do not yet permit the intensity of exploitation that is requisite. Therefore, instead of training the workers to bear and endure, Spanish capitalists have attempted to crush them into shape at short notice. They have not behind them a government that is capable of carrying out its duty to the capitalist class, and the reason for this is that they have left the government in the hands of men who are not up to the times. Spain is swiftly moving toward a revolution that will free it from the old drags of feudalism and clericalism.

The President has decided that neither Sampson nor Schley was in command at Santiago. The only guess that is left is that Carrie Jerome and William Travers Nation "done" it with their little hatchets, and also their little mouths, or else Munyon Hearst of "The Journal" did it with a colored supplement.

Chicago has another horse meat exposure. This time the horses were condemned mules, flotsam fish, rouped hens, and other similar delicacies of disease and death. The work of preparing this stuff was done at night, and its extent must have been considerable as several hundred men were engaged in it. Here in New York the condition is no better. Diseased animals are not destroyed, but are used regularly and invariably. The food inspectors and the health boards have not prevented this traffic. All they have done is to make it secret. All they can do now is make the public believe they have succeeded. The profit is too great for the packing houses to discontinue.

Democrats are already making arrangements for the coming national convention. The general opinion at present seems to be that an eastern man will be nominated for the next attempt to win the favor of the godess victory. The majority of the leaders are most decidedly of the opinion that it would be foolish to tempt fate again with a "brilliant orator" such as Mr. Bryan, who led them to such a defeat last campaign. The matter of selecting the issue will be left until later on. It must be an absolutely fresh and up-to-date issue, and it must be of such a nature that the "common peeople" will flock around it. Anyone having such an issue stowed away among the cobwebs of his mind will be liberally awarded on delivering it to the Democratic National Committee. No attention will be paid to free silver, anti-expansion, or those old things that were once "necessary."

This government is not going to allow any other nation to close Manchuria up so that all possibilities of Manifest Destiny's sticking its finger in it will be lost forever. Secretary Hay has warned Russia that China will not be permitted to grant monopolies to any companies for mines, railroads, or manufacturing plants. This does not mean that it will be necessary for us to "protect" Manchuria, but it does mean that we shall be ready to grant "protection" as soon as the market outlook is favorable.

The claim is made that the war in the Philippines has been conducted with the utmost gentleness. None of the alleged cruelties have been practiced, and when a Filipino was murdered it was done in the most cultured manner. We are pleased to hear this, as it is delightful to know that murder and rapine can be carried on under "refined conditions."

The "pacification of the Philippines" will be a fruitful source of jobs for some time to come. According to Colonel Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary, "only" 15,000 troops will be needed by next year, but it will be necessary to increase the force of constabulary from 2,500 to 5,000. The cost of the constabulary will be $1,250,000. A force of troops thrice as large would cost at least thrice as much, or $3,750,000, making a total of $5,000,000 worth of pacification. The withdrawal of 20,000 men from production, from using their energy for the good of society is, in itself, a crime. These 20,000 men will be kept for the one purpose of holding in subjugation the inhabitants of the Philippines. The capitalist class of the United States demand that force in order to give an outlet to the "prosperous" unemployed, also that the islands may be exploited, that capital may be protected and its aims furthered, and that a ready instrument be there in all emergencies that may arise from labor troubles. But the withdrawal of these men, and the devotion of them to rapine, are not the worst feature of the matter. The combined efforts of 10,000 men, each producing $500 a year, will be necessary to support those soldiers. Thus 30,000 active, able-bodied men are devoted to the task of pacification. The capitalist class is willing to devote a portion of its stealings to this purpose. It is taxing itself, but in the same way it taxes itself when it makes any other investment. The working class, from whom the men will be drawn, and who will produce the wealth that the thieving capitalist class squanders, have their energy wasted and misdirected by a class that is criminal and that is murderous. The working class must shake off the capitalist class, as they grow more criminal and more irresponsible every day.

Political and Economic.

"The Independent" for this week is sarcastic on the subject of "great fortunes that have grown in foul soil! By "foul soil" "The Independent" means methods that owe their success to persistent and constant violation of law. Perhaps "The Independent" may have some knowledge of a fortune, and by fortune is meant a large aggregation of effective wealth, that is not the result of persistent and consistent violation and defiance of all laws. If so, it has information possessed by no other paper.

"The Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," German official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has given Ben Tillet a name that describes him exactly. In view of the fact that there is a certain lady known as "Mother Jones," and that she can twitter endlessly without committing a break by saying anything, and as Mr. Tillet has the same divine gift he is henceforth to be known as "Father Jones." Friends in England take notice and get ready to receive as "Father Jones" him who left you recently under a less effective designation.

"Free Society," an anarchist paper, publishes what it calls a full and complete list of all the periodicals, devoted to anarchism, that have appeared in the United States since the "Peaceful Revolutionist" was started in 1844. They number exactly 31. Of these 31, 28, or over 90 per cent., sleep beneath the dust, forgotten failures. The three that still live, move, and have their beans are two free love and one free beer papers, and they come out weekly. All the effort that was put into the others has counted in no way. Their editors and their readers bayed at the moon and tried to keep the seasons back. Some ended in tragedy, some ended it farce. But not one accomplished the result aimed at, to wit, scuttle the Socialist Movement. Those that still live, do so in a shivering sort of a way, and even that little journalistic life is sure to be ended before long.

The Chicago "Record-Herald" pictures it as follows:

"These games of chance," said the distinguished gentleman who was addressing the representative citizens of the strictly moral town, "cannot be tolerated in our midst." (Cries of "Good! good!") "Shall we, because a social club finds it necessary to raise money, turn our backs and permit the operation of slot machines and other gambling devices?" (Loud shouts of "No! No!") "Shall we permit our sons to be lured into the wicked belief that they can by risking a little win much?" (Cries of "Never!" "It's an outrage!" "Down with the gamblers!")

"Shall we——"

At that instant one of the moral gentlemen happened to glance at the ticker, which had been temporarily set up under the stairway. With a blanched face he dashed in among his fellow citizens and yelled:

"Wheat's broke three-quarters and the bears have everybody on the run!"

Four seconds later the meeting was over and the representative citizens of the highly moral town, who were sprinting toward the telegraph office, had forgotten that there ever was or ever might be such a thing as a social club or a slot machine, or that gambling ought not to be allowed.

The "Volkszeitung" puts its foot into it again. It now publishes an "explanation" and "apology" in behalf of those members of the 16th District of the International Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, who, as correctly announced in these columns, recently passed a resolution to appoint a committee to receive their Prinz Heinrich, and named the committeemen. And what is that "explanation" and "apology"? It is this: That the men were roped into that resolution by a set of wicked De Leonites so as to render them ridiculous. Truly, worse could not be said of the resoluters. There may be some hope for the German workingmen who means to honor Prince Henry: he may be enlightened: he may be made to perceive that his loyalty is misplaced. But the German workingman who claims to be "progressive" and a member of the "most progressive Union in the land"; the German workingman who claims to be a Socialist and who yet can be "roped in" to pass such a resolution,—such a chap is beyond redemption. He must be a potatohead. The "Volkszeitung" ought to know its incubatees. If it describes them as potatoheads it must be right. But it sadly puts its foot into it when it explains and apologizes for them in that way.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'd like to know upon what principle Socialists claim that the working class should have all the wealth, and the capitalist class none.

UNCLE SAM—Upon the very simple principle that the working class does all the work of production and the capitalist class does none.

B. J.—Go away!

U. S.—Whither?

B. J.—I don't care whither in particular. That's not so.

U. S.—What's not so?

B. J.—That the capitalists do no work.

U. S.—If you know of any who does let me know.

B. J.—Did you ever hear of Jay Gould?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Did you ever read his biography?

U. S.—Several of them, and they prove my statement.

B. J.—You must have been asleep while reading them; or you must have read very imperfect ones.

U. S.—Neither.

B. J.—Why, I remember distinctly that it is recorded in the one I read that he used to work regularly 16 hours a day.

U. S.—(puts his hands to his hips and roars.)

B. J.—What are you roaring about?

U. S.—At your blunder. I now see the funny error that you have fallen into.

B. J.—What error?

U. S.—You are getting mixed upon the word "work." See here. Does a pickpocket "work" or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a pirate "work," or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a forger "work," or does he not?

B. J.—I guess he, too, works.

U. S.—Now don't you see the difference between "work" and "work"?

B.J. (puckers up his eyelids as if a flood of light is pouring into his eyes.)

U. S.—All exertion may be termed "work." But there are two sorts of exertions. One sort is productive of benefits to society; it either directly enriches its store of wealth, or of knowledge, or it does so indirectly. This sort of exertion is the work done by the working class. Another sort of exertion is productive of nothing, at least of nothing that is good, and may be productive of much that is bad. Not an additional blade of grass, or an additional shoe string, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brought forth by the exertion of the pirate, the forger, the pickpocket or any other crminal, nor does their exertion bring forth one bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: it transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others. This sort of exertion is the work of the capitalist class.

B. J.—Well, I must admit, that throws a new light upon the subject.

U. S.—The capitalist class does not do any useful work. It schemes, indulges in tricks by which it transfers from the hands of the working class the wealth that they produce, and its several members cudgel their brains and "work" 16 or more hours a day upon fraudulent devices to cheat one another. This sort of work, so far from being entitled to any reward, is entitled only to severe punishment. That's why we Socialists say that the capitalists are entitled to nothing except bolts and bars.

B. J.—If that's the only sort of work they do they surely deserve the prison.

U. S.—On the other hand, the intellectual and manual workers, the working class exerts itself in the interests of life. Its mental and manual efforts do all the thinking, and produce all the material things that civilized man aspires to, and that life requires. That's why we Socialists say that all the wealth belongs to the working class.

B. J.—So say I now!

U. S.—Don't ever again allow yourself to be deceived by the words that capitalists and their hirelings fling about. WORK is noble. No capitalist works, except in the sense of the multi-millionaire father in-the-following-story:

Multi-millionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Do you work, sir?"

Applicant for the hand of multi-millionaire's daughter: "I do sir."

Multi-millionaire, to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Whom do you work?"

After Job for Pure and Simpler.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 22.—At last night's meeting of the Carpenters' Union a report from the building trades was read demanding an 8-hour day for all local building trades this spring.

Recording Secretary J. B. Bernier submitted a communication recommending that the union urge the city government to adopt a building ordinance and that an inspector be appointed to enforce its requirements. He also recommended that the inspector be a local union carpenter whose salary should be fixed by the city government and which should be shared equally between the city and the Carpenters' Union.

The communication was received and placed on file and after it was voted that a committee visit the members of the city government and urge the adoption of the recommendation therein contained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

I.

It appears to me that in the discussion now going on regarding the S. T. & L. A. some of the writers get away ahead of their story. I think there are some previous question to settle. Those who oppose the Alliance ought to give a convincing answer to one very important question. And it is this: Has the working class arrived at a period in their history when they can dispense with the Labor Union and rely upon a political movement alone? This question being satisfactorily answered, it will tend to clear up a great deal, and largely settle the tactics of the Party.

I for one await an answer to this question. It will not do to say "Yes," or "No" too lightly to this question. If you answer: "No that time has not yet arrived," then the Party and its members must act, and the question then comes up, How? A question of tactics.

If you answer: "Yes, the time has come when we no longer need an economic organization," and you can prove it, then we are only wasting our time and money on the Alliance.

This view of it may appear to be a backward view. But it does remain a fact that those who do not endorse the Alliance ought to settle basic principles before going into detail, I believe the burden of proof falls on them.

After the main question I have asked is answered or conceded one way or another, then the discussion will naturally lead on to the question of tactics and other details. Of which, more some other time.

H. A. GOFF.

Pittsburg Pa.

[The above is given the right of way because it is in the nature of a "point of order." The point of order is not well taken, but it is highly welcome.

It is not well taken because in so far as Comrade Goff's theory is correct, that the point he raises should be the first one to be established, his views are met by the fact that that very point has been made the very first on the list of the Curran questions. Moreover, to limit the debate to that one point, and exclude it on the four others that closely flow from it, would simply be to prolong the argument indefinitely and unnecessarily.

The point of order is welcome, however, in so far as it aids us in fastening attention to the pivotal question, the question intentionally made the first on the list: Is an economic organization needed or wholly needless? Mere assertions one way or another will not stead. Moreover, it must be admitted, that by established rules of argumentation, the burden of proof lies with the side that would change an existing institution. The economic organization of labor is a thing in existence: the burden of proof lies with those who deny its right of existence. If they fail to do so, and hide the light they may have under a bushel, theirs is the blame. The debate will proceed.—ED THE PEOPLE.]

II.

It seems to me that a healthy discussion on the S. T. & L. A. such as is now taking place in our paper, was very necessary. For it appears from the expressions published so far, that quite a little difference of opinion prevails among the party members in regard to the S. T. & L. A. Accordingly I will endeavor to transcribe my views on this subject in compliance with the Curran system.

First: So long as Capitalism prevails, a class struggle must go on within society. This struggle arises from the conflict of economic interests between the wealth-producing, or the working class, and the wealth-robbing or the capitalist class. It is war between wages and profits. One cannot gain unless the other loses. The S. L. P. recognizes the fact that the capitalist class has the advantage of the situation, inasmuch as it owns and controls the means to life. But this does not imply that the men of the S. L. P. would, like cowards, wilfully submit to all tyranny and oppression (that the capitalist class would and very often does exercise upon the working class), until such time when we shall have succeeded in working up the majority of the workers from their slumber, to a recognition of their mission and duty, to overthrow the capitalist system and establish the Socialist Republic. The workers must organize for economic defence until this class war is finally settled at the ballot box.

Second: There is to-day in existence an economic organization of labor, styled the pure and simple form of organization. This organization has proven itself worthless, in so far as helping the working class to maintain such proportion of its product at least, as it received 25 years ago. Not to mention the fact that for the last 50 years the rate of wages to total production has been steadily sinking until to-day the workers receive about 15 per cent. of his product. This condition it heralds as "prosperous" for the worker, and offers it as an inducement to those not yet within its folds. What an insult to the intelligent workingmen! It is cowardly in its very nature and dares not acknowledge its shameful defeat. Beaten on the economic battlefield; "no politics in the union," became the slogan for them, otherwise the cause of defeat would be discovered by the rank and file, and this, the Organized Scabbery (ring in control) doesn't want. How is it possible for an intelligent worker to remain inside of it? Hence the S. L. P. pronounced this "Labor" (?) organization as impotent and has determined to smash it from without with the cannon of new and progressive trades unionism.

Third: The attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple organization cannot consistently be other than what it is.

Fourth: This question in my opinion involves economy of waste, the direction of energy to best and most fruitful results. Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organization? To this question I cannot directly answer "Yes." But I must admit that we must have an organization to supplant the old one. So here I would raise the question. Cannot the political and economic labor movement be merged into one fighting body? By all means the name of that body shall be the "Socialist Labor Party." (Where is Comrade Reid? I think we would agree upon this move). Thus with concentrated energy, batter the life out of the pure and simple Organized Scabbery, and at the same time properly prepare for the final battle with the capitalist class. Bu with two Socialist organizations with the same end in view, I agree with Comrade Reid, that it is wasting valuable energy. Let us not cease to hammer the Organized Scabbery of labor; let us not abandon the economic struggle of labor. But let us not lose sight of the final and triumphant political battle, which will bring labor economic independence. Let us make this a political economic labor movement. Merge it into one.

JACOB FISCHMAN.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Fakir Foley in Toronto.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Section Toronto has been holding Sunday meetings regularly in Richmond Hall for ten or twelve weeks to very good audiences with very good results.

But last Sunday something very unusual happened that will be of some interest to the comrades, especially of Section Vancouver.

Chris Foley, a notorious British Columbia labor fakir, dropped in to the meeting (or the wind from the north blew him in, I do not know which) and took a seat about three rows from the front to listen to Comrade Hepburn deliver an address or lecture on "Individualism or Socialism."

Chris took it all in and never said a word, not even when the platform was opened for opponents or non-members. But just as soon as the meeting was adjourned Chris had to let us know that we had hit him in a sore spot, and he showed his fakir colors like a Gompers. He believed in "boring from within," that the S. L. P. "scared away men," that it should "encourage," that our tactics were wrong in this, that, and the other, etc.

Then the comrades challenged his fakirship to debate the question of old trade unionism, or Pure and Simple vs. the New Trade union, the S. T. & L. A. But no; catch Chris putting himself in the way to be showed up! He had "business to attend to in Ottawa," Boston, Vancouver, and, mark you, in Ottawa first. That is the seat of the government. When he was asked to debate through the WEEKLY PEOPLE he found his "business was so pressing that he could not give the time. He was told to call on Section Boston, S. L. P., who would be glad to see him, or Section Vancouver, when he got out West again. With that Chris got away, looking as if he had "enough of the S. L. P."

CHAS. A. V. KEMP.

Toronto, Canada, Feb. 13.

A Social Democratic "Stronghold" in Minnesota.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As the Kangs, alias Social Democrats, alias Democrat Socialist, alias Socialist Party of the late United Socialist Party, are sliding down the plank easy and fast, I first thought I would add a little to the sliding movement from this little "Social Democratic stronghold," as the good folks in the sliding movement used to call this place.

About 3 years ago the Social Democrats had formed themselves into a section. They enrolled about 30, all "Ripped up red-hot socialists," with our alte Genosse Gestwein in the chair. Now, this was section 1 of the State of Minnesota. I believe they have succeeded in getting one more section in this same State of Minnesota. For about 18 months things have been going the wrong way with them here. In the meantime the S. L. P. WEEKLY and DAILY have opened eyes and ears, until the climax came after the great "unity meeting" in Indianapolis. There had been this one cry: "Wait until after the convention, then we will be united, then the S. L. P. will surely die." Well, it came, that convention, and the S. L. P. demise still was not announced. Finally, some time ago, the remnants of the many-times-united were called upon to send back their charter with Eugene's own name signed to it. That was the blow that hurt. Gene's own charter had to be abandoned! Well, they met in the old place, and resolved and resolved and finally one of the good comrades said: "We will have to get a new charter now." Then the stalwart Knute Johnson spake up, and says he: "We will do nothing of the kind; let this new Socialist Party go to Hades, where they will go anyhow; if we want to be Socialists, let us go into the good old party, the S. L. P." That was the blow that killed the "stronghold." Since then, no more meetings by the Kangs, and no new charter, and Johnson is working for the S. L. P., and the plural unity Party is hiding, the good Lord knows where.

The great and only Lockwood, of automobile fame, stuck his face into this burg between trains only. He called and found that his graft would not work so he dusted quick. He was told that he was a fakir, and his whole movement was crooked. It is hard, but they find no rest anywhere. The earth will soon be too small for fakirs.

PROLETAIRE.

Red Lake Falls, Feb. 12.

Their Agitation.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The great and only party that bores from within, and converts everything in sight, from the beer glass to the Limburger cheese, and down to Vice-president Gompers and up to President Hanna, is doing "great agitation," at least so we learn from the Sunday "Volkszeitung." In a report from Thirteenth Ward Branch, Newark of that body, we come across the following:

"The Thirteenth Ward Branch was organized three months ago, and has in a short time increased its membership to the number of thirty-one, a living proof that the Thirteenth Ward is a good field for socialism. The members of the branch are all good fighters for the cause. They attend the weekly meetings with pleasure and each leaves the meetings contented. Discussion meetings will be held every fourteen days. For the first discussion the following subject was chosen: 'Why the Singing Vereins of Newark Should Not Join the Saenger Bund?'" Three cheers for the Party of other tactics.

WIEDER.

New York, Fem. 17.

How Hanna's Mitchell Buncoed the Miners.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America and coal operators closed on the 8th of February. The rank and file have again been led by the fakir brigand into the capitalist shambles to be slaughtered. In the miners convention, prior to the joint convention, the national officers by speech and personal contact with the miners' delegates succeeded in creating an impression in the minds of the delegates, that an increase of wages was not only possible but certain, and that all that was necessary would be to make the demand and it would be granted. All this was to a purpose, namely an increase in wages being made to appear a foregone conclusion. "We, your officers, should also have an increase in salary." And the scheme worked. The increase in the officers' salaries was granted. President Mitchell's salary was increased from $1,800 to $2,500. But the increase of the miners wages DID NOT MATERIALIZE. When the joint convention met President Mitchell presented the demands of the miners, which were seven in number, embodying a run of mine basis, a general advance of 10 per cent. on all day labor in and around the mines, the recognition and enforcement of the eight hour day in the four competitive States, and the check off.

In presenting the claims of the miners President Mitchell said he would show by facts and figures that the miners were entitled to an advance on the present scale of wages.

When the Joint Scale Committee, appointed to draw up a new scale of prices to regulate the wages of the United Mine Workers for the ensuing scale year, met, President Mitchell, for some reasons best known to himself, failed to produce the facts and figures which he claimed to have in his possession, and the Scale Committee had to fall back upon its own resources.

Th operators in committee met the demands of the miners by two counter propositions:

First, the operators would submit their books for inspection to a disinterested party to be chosen by the miners and operators, and if their books did not show that coal had been sold for lower prices in 1901 than in 1900, they, the operators, would pay the advance asked for; but, if on the other hand, their books did show that they had sold coal for lower prices in 1901 than in 1900, they would demand a reduction of 10 per cent.

Second, or they would pay last year's scale prices, and if this was not accepted the operators would withdraw in a body from the joint agreement.

The Miners' Scale Committee called a meeting of the delegates to hear the ultimatum of the operators. After the Scale Committee had given their report, every national officer of the United Mine Workers took the floor and advocated and advised the delegates to accept last year's scale prices. They drew in lurid colors the disaster and ruin that would follow disruption of the joint agreement; that the trusts and combines would return to the cut-throat policy of cutting prices, indulged by the individual operators and small concerns a decade ago; that there would be reduction upon reduction of wages, and the coal miner would be squeezed into a heap of dried bones; etc., etc.

Never in the history of fakirdom was there such a barefaced disregard for truth as was exhibited by this gang of fakirs. President Mitchell, the same Mitchell who stated in the joint convention, that he would show by facts and figures that the coal miners were entitled to an advance of wages, and who had himself secured for himself a higher salary on the strength of this certain rise in wages, that same Mitchell turned his back upon his former statement and advised the miners to accept last year's prices after having told them they were entitled to an advance! Can duplicity go further?

Every man of ordinary intelligence knows that one of the objects of the capitalist class in forming trusts and combines, was to freeze out the little fellows, and to stop the cut-throat policy of cutting prices. To accomplish this it was necessary to centralize the management. This they have done, and today the trust controls the price the miner receives for mining coal, and the price the public shall pay for the privilege of burning it.

No sane man believes that the coal operators are in the joint agreement for the sole benefit of the coal miners. It is the interest of the coal operators to have a yearly agreement. It enables them to fill their orders with more certainty and promptness. Past experience has shown the coal miners that the figures contained in any set of books that the operators would voluntarily submit for inspection by "a disinterested party" are unreliable and cannot be accepted as a base to fix a scale to govern wages.

The result of this convention clearly shows in large letters the utter uselessness of pure and simple labor organizations to secure the working class in the full product of their labor. Such organizations are useful only to the capitalists to curb the workers.

Here is a case wherein the value of the products of the two leading industries of the world, coal and iron, have steadily advanced during the past year. There has been a general increase in the value of all other products, as was shown by the increased dividends declared by the companies who own them. Which means to the miner increased cost of living, while his wages remain stationary. In the face of these facts the coal operators unblushingly assert that they cannot afford to pay an production and distribution they must endure the present evils.

Under pure and simple labor organizations the coal miners are absolutely powerless to enforce their demands. No matter how just they may be. They are completely at the mercy of the operators, and their conditions will grow more hopeless and desperate as the years go by. Until they became class conscious and realize that all the wealth that is in the world to-day has been produced by labor, and that to the laborer rightfully belongs all be produced, and that the only way in which the working class can obtain all the wealth they produce is by the complete overthrow of the present system of capitalistic production and distribution, and in its place establish the collective ownership by the people and for the people of all the powers of production and distribution.

In conclusion I call the attention of coal miners who are readers of the DAILY or WEEKLY PEOPLE to the fact that if President Mitchell did not have the facts and figures which he boasted of in the joint convention. He is a liar and a fakir. And if he had the facts and figures, he is a traitor of the vilest kind and ought to be driven out of the organization.

FRANCIS HENRY.

Sherrodsville, O., Feb. 17.

The Fight in Sellersville.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Enclosed are two clippings from a local weekly newspaper, called the "Sellersville Herald." These two clippings can safely trace their rise to the uncompromising agitation carried on here by the Local Alliance of this district. Comrade Katz with his class-conscious, to-the-point address a few days ago, has stirred the local cigarmakers. As the seeds sown seem to take, the "Sellersville Herald's" two articles which are false, cropped up promptly.

In the first place, the statement in the first enclosure is false that the "Alliance crowd" clashed with any of the gentle yunion men. Comrade Katz challenged one and all of them to debate yet they dared not accept. It is true, however, that when Mr. Montis, labor fakir, was given the floor Comrade Adams greeted him with the following words: "Mr. Montis did you repay the money you stole from Section Philadelphia?" After some crawling, and upon the question being repeated, he answered: "YES, I SQUARED UP," thereby acknowledging that he had embezzled the funds. Mr. Barnes, of somewhat different but equally malodorous celebrity, dared not stir. As to the other contention of the "Herald," namely the wielding of a pistol, I would like the "Herald" informant's answer to this question: "If there really happened such a thing, who was the holder of it, Barnes, Montis or Bartell, for we have not even seen one?"

A few words to explain the second enclosure. The purpose of the article is to tell the cigarmakers here that the United Cigarmakers are "not in the Trust," (for our middle class-inclined cigarmakers still oppose the Trust, very fervently), But the article fails to tell that that very concern outside of the Trust and capitalized at $700,000 (the 7th of January) also is boycotted by the Organized Scabbery, whose dupes are making the Henry George cigar (strictly hand made) at $6 a thousand. In New York they pay more by machine.

Once more can be seen the oneness of the labor fakir and his master the capitalists. Most wonderful of all, however, is the quickness of the capitalist press in scenting danger. Let the "Herald," the labor fakir, the bankrupt politician and pulpiteer, and all opponents of the working class note that we are after them.

Come one, come all,

ALLIANCE.

Sellersville, Pa., Feb. 19.

(Enclosures).

I.

There was a lively meeting of labor Alliance people in Odd Fellows' hall Monday evening. The Alliance crowd and the local members of the Cigarmakers' Union clashed over some questions that members of the audience desired to ask the speakers on the platform. It is said a pistol was placed in convenient position for use. The meeting was adjourned to avoid further misunderstandings.

II.

BIG NEW YORK FIRMS WILL LOCATE HERE.

The United Cigar Manufacturers, Opponents of the Trust, Start Factories at Sellersville and Perkasie.

For some time big New York cigar manufacturers have been seeking locations for branch factories in this district. These people are among if not the biggest manufacturers in the country and need new factories to supply the demand for their product. Should they be able to secure the kind of workmanship that is desired, which has been demonstrated, employment could be given to every cigamaker that is available in these two towns.

The name of the company is The United Cigar Manufacturers, of New York City. They have already commenced operations in Sellersville and Perkasie. The firm has employed Charles N. Cressman as their superintendent for the district. Harry Nace, as foreman, has charge of the Sellersville factory, and John Egolf, of the Perkasie factory.

The superintendent states that both factories are progressing satisfactorily and steady employment is assured competent cigarmakers.

The United Cigar Manufacturers do not belong to the Trust and comprise the firms of Hirschhorn, Mack & Company, and Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer, of New York City.

A Correction.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Permit me to correct a statement that appeared in The PEOPLE of February 16th, when referring to Mr. Leon Greenbaum. Mr. Greenbaum is not a member of the Cigarmakers' Union. He was a millinery salesman.

HENRY I. POELLING.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.

"Prinz Heinrich Comes !"

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I just noticed the following advertisement in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung":

"PRINZ HEINRICH COMES"!

"On the occasion of this event, we offer an elegant and true-to-nature picture of the Prince. Sizes 4x6: 7x11: and 11x14. It is ready for framing. Price from $1 and upward per 100. Likewise a beautiful collection of illustrated postal-cards, with the portrait of the Prince, and also of the yacht Meteor, and of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Special reductions to the trade. Orders by mail promptly attended to."—Then follows the name of the firm, which I care not to advertise.

This adv. plainly shows the prevailing spirit in the Kangaroo camp. It is one more illustration of their principle: "Money stinks not." But the adv. comes especially timely just now.

Just now, the Kangaroo-Volkszeitung camp is all in a heap about the revelation made by the DAILY PEOPLE of January 13, in the communication that was headed "Kangaroos to Welcome Prinz Heinrich." It will be remembered that it was there stated that the Sixth District of the International Cigarmarkers' Union No. 90 passed a resolution to welcome Prinz Heinrich with a committee. Unfortunately for the good time that that committee would have had, the communication that appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE spoiled the contemplated patriotic Kangaroo plan. Otherwise there is no doubt but a favorable action would have been taken upon it by the Modest-Negendank-Groelinger "key-note striking progressive No. 90," and a good deal of handshaking with their beloved Prinz Heinrich would have taken place. But the publication of the resolution in the DAILY PEOPLE had the effect of that other celebrated "Daily People Lie" about Morris Eichmann. Inquiries as to the truthfulness of the said letter began to pour in from all over the country. The Board of Administration got scared, and instituted a bogus "Investigation." That took place in a sub-cellar uptown, with a committee, part of whom were paralyzed drunk. The witnesses were threatened with bodily harm if they would not testify the way the Committee wanted. When the Committee found they could not shake the truthfulness of the revelation made in thee DAILY PEOPLE, the Board of Administration decided to suspend the Sixth District, for, said the distracted Board, "something has to be done to counteract that —— —— —— DAILY PEOPLE'S —— ——ness."

So that, hardly had the board wrestled with this case, when its beloved "Volkszeitung" follows as above. Guess another "Investigation" will have to be had.

R. M.

New York, Feb. 21.

[Copies of the "Volkszeitung" containing the above advertisement are in this office for inspection. And they are not forgeries either, the S. L. P. does not deal in forgeries.—Ed THE PEOPLE.]

Retract, What ? and Why ?

To the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE:

Dear Sir—It was voted by the body of strikers in their meeting to-day that the statement made in the DAILY PEOPLE on the 19th instant was an outrage.

And we as a body ask you if you will retract it.

Yours respectfully,

H. K. ADAMS,
Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19.

[The above leaves us only to inferences. In the DAILY PEOPLE of the 19th instant there was a report of the strike at Thomas & Company's shoe factory. The report was headed "Donovan's Bid." In the course of that report, the following passage occurs:

"Jerry Donovan, who was compelled to resign from the Independent Shoeworkers' Union of Haverhill, for 'laying in' with the firm of W. W. Spalding, and for attempting to oust Tom Dalton, a 'fellow shoeworker and member, out of his job, in Spaldings, for standing in the way of reduction, appeared at the meeting of the strikers yesterday afternoon and gave them two hundred dollars. As Donovan is now employed by the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, this contribution is regarded as a bait to inveigle the strikers into joining that institution and paying dues to the fakirs for whose benefit it is conducted.

"The striking shoeworkers of Thomas & Company, in the opinion of some of their friends, ought to be guided by the experience of their Haverhill fellow craftsmen in their dealings with Donovan.

"Many of the strikers said that Donovan's gift would not wipe out their recollection of his reported duplicity in his transactions with the men and the strikers. Donovan had told the strikers that on more than one occasion he had visited the new men and pleaded with them to give up their places, but without any result, as the new men were obdurate and determined to stick. When these same men were afterwards interviewed by the strikers themselves they denied Donovan's story in toto, and positively asserted that he had not been near them. They also asserted that had Donovan presented the situation as he claims he did they certainly would have withdrawn. The sincerity of this statement was afterwards proven in the way the new men left the places they had taken from the strikers.

"The strikers who make this statement say that they are on to Donovan's little game and are determined to prove that the strikers cannot be bought by a little money. Donovan, judging from his brazen contribution evidently believes they can be bought."

Is this the "outrage"? And is this what is wanted to be "retracted"? If this is an "outrage," it certainly will be retracted. But is it? The above statements concerning Mr. Donovan are not whisperings behind doors and around street-corners. They are pointedly made, and put black upon white. The cry of "Outrage!" is no answer, least of all is it a refutation. On the contrary, it is a well known dodge. We refuse to retract. In the meantime there is more being gotten ready about Tobin's stool-pigeon Donovan.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

Brown "Did Him Up Brown."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The municipal elections here in Easton, Pa., were held last Tuesday. There were three tickets in the field: Republican, Democratic and Socialist Labor Party. The "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," alias "Public Ownership," alias "Multi-Coca" party was "heroically waging the class struggle" by being absorbed by the old parties. The S. L. P. polled a vote in all the Wards. Its candidate for Mayor, John Kahr, polled 72 votes; Schnellen, for Treasurer, 54; Mattes, for Comptroller, 88. The S. L. P. candidates for Assessors—Richter, Montville and Reuss—polled 71, 67 and 64 votes respectively.

An interesting feature of the election is this: Although it was a Democratic "sweep," James H. Wesley, the Democratic candidate for Comptroller was beaten. The point lies in the circumstance that this Jimmy Wsley was the only labor fakir on the Democratic ticket. He had a debate with Comrade Brown during the campaign. The debate broke his neck. Brown "did him up brown."

J. K.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 20.

A Murky Page in the History of Colorado Labor Legislation.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Some time ago I wrote in reference to the disappearance of the roll call of the session in which the Employers Liability bill was passed. Now the sequel is to hand; but, instead of the matter being cleared up in a manner satisfactory to the principals, it is more than ever evident that dirty work was done.

The roll call has turned up again, and the fakirs are quarreling as to who did it. D. A. Mills, secretary of State, is quite vigorous in his statements to the effect that the roll call entered his office for the first time when the committee of investigation "found" it there, and never before. The investigators, on the other hand, are of the opinion that it was "simply misplaced."

Hear Mr. Mills: "The journal had been checked over line by line four or five times, and the roll call could not possibly have escaped." But there are a few interesting features that Mr. Mills does not touch upon, and which have not, as yet, got into the papers.

First—A law firm of Denver, name not given, knew several weeks before "anyone else," that the roll call was missing.

Second—By some hocus-pocus the law firm of Patterson, Hawkins & Richardson—Senator T. M. Patterson's firm—came to know what the first-mentioned firm knew, and a representative of the "Rocky Mountain News"—Senator Patterson's paper—was sent to Deputy Eubanks to find out the truth. Afterward the two went to the Capitol, and at last the cat was out. The roll call had disappeared.

No one howled louder than H. A. Garman, president of the State Federation of Labor, at the time. He made a "careful search" of the records, and his indignation was terrible to see, when the roll call persisted in being lost. And now—now that the roll call has been "found" what does fakir Garman say?

"It is quite possible that we overlooked the document in our search," that is to say, after a score of men had searched and researched; after the office force of the Secretary of State had "checked the journal, line by line, four or five times," Mr. Garman is of the opinion that it had been "overlooked."

Now, what is behind this pack of protesting liars! If Mr. Mills is right, then Lieutenant Governor Coates is the criminal, or at least consenting to the crime.

On the other hand, if the record was under the eyes of Mills and Eubanks, and was in reality found when the Senatorial Investigating Committee looked for it, then D. A. Mills and his deputy should be in the penitentiary, and H. A. Garman stands revealed as a champion knave and liar—with a goodly percentage of fool.

The fakirs, however, are making strenuous efforts to cover up the whole matter; too late they have begun, and the quarrel between the Fusionists as to "who did it" is liable to bring out some things interesting to the workingmen of the West. Fraternally,

H. J. BRIMBLE.

Williamsburg, Col., Feb. 18.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.
Headquarters at
LABOR LYCEUM,
34-36 Washington Avenue, South.
FREE READING ROOM
Open Every Day and Evening.

Lunch All Day. Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Time
CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM
Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liqnors and Cigars
Northwest Corner
Thirtieth and Washington Sts.
MARION, IND.

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. B. S., WICK HAVEN, PA.—1st: Shall have to communicate with "S. O., Banning, Pa." asking for information and leave to answer your question.

2nd: Fail not to send the write up as soon as the matter has reached the expected maturity. If you can, clap a poultice on the boil to help its speedy maturing to a head.

D. H., NEW YORK.—The Hanna-Gompers affair cannot choose but help to kill off the Kangaroos. In that sense, the Kangaroo Social Democracy occupies exactly the strategically exposed position of capitalism: everything that happens must tend to throttle the one, along with the other: it is the logic of their situation. But, as to the one, the same as with the other, only active work on the part of the Socialist Labor Party will bring on the desired evolution out of their ruin. There is no fatalism in sociology. Give a wide berth to the Socialist who says: "The S. L. P. is inevitable," the same as you would give a wide berth to the Socialist who says: "Socialism is inevitable." Experience shows that behind such "inevitable" declarations there is an inclination to sit back, and let the thing take care of itself. There is nothing "inevitable" in society. What is, is directly attributable to man's activity, and to the intelligence he brings to bear upon his activity. Coats off! Sleeves rolled up! And to work!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will the New Jersey Comrade, who offered through these columns to furnish any comrade so desiring with a copy of the Hoboken "Observer" containing Morris Eichmann's confession, in which he shows that his act of political corruption was done with the full knowledge and consent of his Social Democratic organization, send a copy to Comrade C. F. Zeak, 1604 Fourth avenue, Altoona, Pa?

F. S., CINCINNATI, O.—The degree of truthfulness and the grade of mentality that you bring to your argument are best illustrated by your statement that, after "reading THE PEOPLE carefully for months," you only found out on February 1 that the S. L. P. vote had not been "constantly growing." That photographs you.

F. W. W., NEWARK, N. J.—While the man's article has many good points, it has others that spoil the whole. Ethics are not the basis of human rights. Material conditions are the basis of ethics. Nothing, however, excellent in the abstract, would be ethically proper to strive after if the material conditions render the obtaining of it impossible. To aim at such a thing would even be the reverse of ethical. The failure that would attend such efforts would, on the one hand, discourage the well meaning but faint-hearted from striving for the ethical that is attainable: and, on the other hand, it would encourage the evil-disposed to sneer, as futile, at all efforts morality-ward.

"JIM," NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Your argument is defective. "Oleomargarine party" would indeed, fit the Social Democracy. It is true that, like oleomargarine, the Social Democracy is made up of the refuse that is unusable for the genuine article. But for a name to stick, it must be correct all around; correct, not only in what it says but in what it implies. Now, it is a fact that the dairy industries color their genuine article, and they color it with the very stuff that the oleomargarinites color theirs. Would you say that the S. L. P. takes on any color used by the Kangaroo or Social Democracy? Surely not. So the simile fails there. It is a pity. No doubt, as far as they are concerned, "Oleomargarine party" fits them to perfection.

J. A. A., GARDNER, MASS.—One of your communications was published. Can't tell now the reason why the following ones were not. We have no facilities in this office to keep memoranda on such matters. Be concise; give news; and throw your bread upon the water without looking whether it comes back or not. It will be well treated.

T. C. M., WORCESTER, MASS.—What the upshot of the Alliance debate will be? Either, those who are against the Alliance will, at the close of the debate, conclude that, both in quality and quantity, their views preponderate in the Party, and then they will—at least they should—move in a constitutional way to change the Party constitution accordingly;

Or, those who are against the Alliance may, at the close of the debate conclude that, both in quantity and quality, pro-Alliance views preponderate, then the matter will rest there.

But over and above that, the upshot of the debate on the Alliance will be invaluable in several ways:

1st: It will help to greatly clarify the situation in the minds of the Party members. Next to convincing, the important thing for opponents on a subject is to thoroughly understand each other. Even if neither side succeeds in convincing the other, they will both have a correcter estimate of each other's views;

2nd: A shiver will go down the back of the Organized Scabbery. From that hostile camp many a whisper was set afloat that "the S. L. P. is tired of the S. T. & L. A.," and they meant thereby that the S. L. P. was tired of its warfare upon them, the Organized Scabbery. The upshot of the debate will teach them what they won't like. They will learn that, S. T. & L. A. or no S. T. & L. A., the S. L. P. will never sheathe the sword that it unsheathed against the traitor crew of the Organized Scabbery.

P. J. W., PULLMAN, ILL.—We are furnished here with that publication. The matter is interesting, but only negatively so.

M. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Kangaroo "explanation" of job-begging and job-taking of their men in San Francisco is of a piece with all their "explanations." They were not entitled to the jobs, the Prohibition Party was, that is the first point. The second is that they begged for it.

A. M., NEW YORK.—Between the S. L. P., as to Pellenz, and the Social Democracy, as to Eichman? The difference is wide and deep. Pellenz was a member of the S. L. P. and Eichman of the Social Democracy. There the parallel ends. Pellenz took a job from the Democratic Mayor of Syracuse, and in less time than it took to say so, he was kicked out by the S. L. P.; Eichman, on the contrary, ran on the capitalist parties' tickets and his own, with the knowledge and consent of the Social Democratic organization. When the S. L. P. held a mass meeting in Syracuse to denounce Pellenz' conduct, Kangaroos turned up at the meeting to defend him; on the contrary, it was the S. L. P. and not the Social Democracy who denounced and exposed Eichman's corruption, and it was the Social Democrats who met the S. L. P. exposure with the cry of "Another DAILY PEOPLE lie," until they had to admit the fact and crawled. Finally, Pellenz joined the Social Democracy, while he was holding that capitalist gift of a job, by signing their petition of nomination in 1900. Moreover, it was a great surprise to the S. L. P. that Pellenz did not Kangaroo in July, 1899. The Kangs always quoted him as their idol. And he is in with them now.

Girls Set Apart for Soldiers.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, a W. C. T. U. representative in the National Council of Women, in speaking to the subject "Our Duty to the Women in Our New Possessions," made some startling charges against the American Army.

"There is still another awful side to the Filipino question," she said, holding up a small book on the flyleaf of which was the portrait of a young Filipino maiden. "Here is the portrait of a girl of sixteen years and her signature, who in this work charges her downfall to an American inspector in an American Government department. This girl and hundreds of others are set apart for American soldiers. They are held in bondage worse than death.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

New York State Executive Committee.

A special meeting was held on February 21st, at No. 2-6 New Reade street, E. Miller in the chair. Present: F. Brauckman, J. Ebert, H. Kuhn, A. C. Kihn, E. Miller and A. Moren.

In the matter of the appeal of Frank Kochendorfer from the decision of Section Albany, N. Y., expelling him from membership in the Party, the Committee rules: that in view of the fact, admitted by the Albany Section, that less than a two-thirds majority of the members present at the business meeting, at which the said Kochendorfer is alleged to have been expelled, voted for his expulsion, there is no appeal before the house.

Resolved, that the letter of Section Albany, N. Y., stating the vote cast at said meeting be referred to the National Executive Committee.

Resolved, that Frank Kochendorfer be notified by the Secretary of the action taken by the State Executive Committee.

The Committee decided to notify the Secretary of Section Albany, N. Y., to call a meeting of its members for Sunday, March 2d, at which Comrade H. Kuhn will represent the New York State Executive Committee.

A. MOREN, Recording Sec'y

Report of Connecticut State Committee.

Regular meeting held February 7th, at S. L. P. headquarters, 892 Main street, Hartford, Fantone in chair. Present, Manee, Fellerman, Thompson, Harrison, Beller.

Corespondence—From Massachusetts State Committee and Labor News Company received and filed. From Sections New Britain, Bridgeport, South Norwalk, Hartford, with vote for time and place of holding next State Convention. Action, received and filed.

Bills—$2.07 ordered paid to J. T. Manee for expenses. Secretary instructed to try and get Mat. Lechner to go to Middletown to organize a Section at expense of State Committee.

The folowing proposition to be sent to the different Sections: That the representation of Sections at the Next State Convention be two delegates at large for each section and one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof of a Section at the time when delegates are elected, and that the five members at large at Moosup be alowed one delegate.

Reports of Committees—Auditing Committee reported having audited books of Committee and found correct. Semi-annual reports from the following Sections were received and filed: Bridgeport, Hartford, Rockville, New Britain, So. Norwalk.

Report of Treasurer for month of January, 1902:

Balance on hand Jan. 1	$37 56
Income	63.57
Grand Total	$101 13
Expenses	$16 07
Balance Feb. 1	$85 06

Leonard Thompson, Recording Sec'y.

Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

A meeting of this comittee was held on Sunday Feb. 23, and all the sections but Salem and Cambridge were represented. Final arangements for Commune Festival were made and preliminary arangements for the annual picnic. The following talent have been secured: The Ulmerian Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society; Josephine Gardiner, Carr, Reader; J. Farrell, Trombine soloist; F. Manning, cornet soloist; F. Kelley, violin soloist; George G. Lermond, accompanist; and there are others whose names we are not prepared to announce at this time. It is up to the Sections to make this Festival a financial success. Remember there are three handsome gavels which will be presented to the sections selling the most tickets.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$5187.95
23rd A. D., N. Y. City—John J. Murphy, $1.00; John Plamondon $1.00	2.00
Ruckser	.50
Branch Plainfield, Section Union County, N. J.	1.00
Section Boston, Mass.—C. Johanson $2.00; Ward Branch 15, $1.00; Ward Branch 18, C. McKeanught $2.00	5.00
J. H. F., 30th A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
Zink & Goldstein, 30th A. D., City	.75
32nd Ward Branch, Section Boston, Mass.	3.00
Charles Backofen, Rockville, Conn., a prize	2.00
Section Fall River, Mass.	2.50
Branch East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny County, Pa.—H. Jackson $2.00; Max Stern $1.00; W. Brown $1.00	4.00
	$5209.70

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

Lynn Morocco Workers Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$418.86
Section New York:	
11th and 13th A. D.	1.50
12th A. D	1.00
16th A. D.	2.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y.	2.15
Schenectady, N. Y.:	
Theodore Guthman	25
Weinberger	25
Frank Schoen	15
Bapp	15
Lindner	10
Teller	15
A. Pawlovsky	20
Labolykis	15
Total	$426.91

Attention, New Haven.

Section New Haven will hold meetings to discuss the proposition of the N. E. C. and amendments thereto every Sunday morning at 10:30. The vote will be taken Sunday, March 10th. All members must attend these meetings.

Ernest T. Oatley, Organizer.

Hartford and Vicinity.

The members of Section Hartford, Conn., friends and sympathizers who desire to donate presents or money to the DAILY PEOPLE Festival to be held March 16, are requested to send or leave their donations at Party headquarters, 892 Main street. They will then be sent to New York in bulk; thus reducing the cost of transportation.

F. G. Harrison
L. Thompson
C. J. Stodel
Committee.

San Francisco, California.

Section San Francisco, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Festival at its headquarters, 832 Howard street, between Fourth and Fifth, Saturday evening, March 22. Comrade Austin Lewis will deliver an instructive address on the significance of and the lessons taught by that historic event. Music, dancing and other social features will follow. All sympathizers are cordially invited. Admission 10 cents each.

Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago will give an entertainment and ball for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and the coming State election this fall, on March 16 at Uhlich's hall, 27 North Clark street. An elaborate variety show will be given commencing at 3 P. M., by some of the best local talent connected with and sympathizing with the S. L. P. Addresses by our best speakers will also be made on that most memorable event in the world's history, the Paris Commune. The evening will be given over to that great enjoyable amusement and exercise which should be indulged in by everybody young or old, known as dancing. A 25 cent ticket admits gentleman and lady. Come and bring your friends.

Excelsior Literary Society.

Regular meeting held February 17th, with Comrade Rand presiding. Campaign committee reported the engagement of Krink's orchestra for our affair on April 5, 1902, at Arlington Hall. All members are requested to call at the club-rooms for tickets, throwaways, etc. Minutes of the Executive Board approved.

The presence of all members is desired at the next meeting, Monday, February 24th, as important business is to be transacted.

Secretary.

Attention, Section Providence, R. I.

There will be a section meeting on Wednesday, March 12, at 8 o'clock, in Textile Hall. Order of Business: Vote on Amendments to National Constitution and other party matters. The Committee on Collections for the DAILY PEOPLE is requested to make a full report.

By order of General Committee,

Western Pennsylvania Comrades Attention! Removal Notice.

New Headquarters having been secured, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., and the Pennsylvania State Comittee, S. L. P., will meet after April 1st at No. 510 Wylie Avenue (five doors from Allegheny County Court House).

Lectures will continue to be delivered every Sunday at 3 p. m.

Branch Elizabeth, N. J.

The Branch will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday, March 1, at Ph. Mai's Hall, 445 Elizabeth avenue. The proposed amendments to the Party Constitution will be acted upon. Every member must attend.

Organizer.

Section Allegheny County S. L. P.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be held on Sunday, March 2, at 10.30 a. m. sharp, at headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates will please attend.

Pittsburg Alliance Agitation.

Local Alliance No. 365 of the S. T. & L. A. has, through its Agitation Committee, decided to run a series of agitation meetings at Sewall's Hall, Ninth and Main streets, Braddock, on Monday night of each week. All workers are invited to attend these lectures.

March 3—"How to Raise Wages," Val Remmel.

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

Section Erie County, N. Y., has made arrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

March 1—"Attitude of S. L. P. Towards Trades Unionism," by W. D. Stewart.

March 15—"The Lesson of the Paris Commune," by B. Reinstein.

Public Lecture in Lowell, Mass.

Joseph F. Malloney, S. L. P. candidate for President in 1900, will speak in Bay State Hall, Lowell, on Sunday, March 2, 2:30 P. M. on "Workingmen vs. Socialism." No charge. Admission free to everybody.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland.

March 2—"The Socialist Labor Party," speaker W. J. Holwell.

March 9.—"How the Landlords Manage to Live in Idleness and Luxury," speaker John D. Goerke.

S. L. P. Meetings in St. Louis.

Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will hold public meetings as follows:

March 2.—2.30 p.m., at Benton Hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets.

March 16—2.30 p.m., at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue. Commune celebration.

March 30.—2.30 p.m., Garfield Hall, Thirteenth and Wright streets.

The false teachings and the traitorous actions of the labor fakirs and capitalist politicians to the working class will be exposed at each meeting.

LATEST WAR MEASURE.

FIFTY THOUSAND TROOPS NEEDED AT HOME.

Regular Army Regiments to Be Distributed Among the Industrial Centers—To Maintain Order in Case of "Mob" Violence.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Of great importance to the country, as well as to the army, is the distribution of troops in the United States recommended by the Army Post Board.

This distribution is designed to effect several purposes. Which are stated as follows:

The first is for the protection of the Canadian and Mexican frontiers of the United States; the second for the proper patrolling of the Indian country, and the third for the maintenance of order in case of "mob" violence in large cities. The board estimates that fifty thousand men are necessary for the internal protection of the United States. The remainder of the army, twenty-six thousand men, should be be divided between the Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, twenty-five thousand to be stationed in the Far Eastern archipelago.

Before the board determined upon the policy of distribution recommended, it gave careful consideration to the situation in the Philippines and the conditions at home.

The board comprised officers who were supposed to be peculiarly well fitted to frame such an important policy.

Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army, the president of the board, has seen service in civil war, in Indian campaigns, in a foreign war and in a city "terrorized" by strikers: Major General J. A. Brooke, Major General E. S. Otis, Major General S. B. M.Young, Major General Arthur MacArthur, Brigadier General J. C. Bates, Brigadier General G. M. Randall, Brigadier General W. A. Kobbe and Brigadier General Wallace Randolph are all veterans of the war of the rebellion. With the exception of Generals Randall and Randolph they have seen active service in the Philippines. Most of them have served in Indian campaigns, and some, like General Miles, have had experience with strikes.

Their views consequently are considered by the President and Secretary of War as of great importance. Because cavalry requires an open country in which to manoeuvre, and because, in case of an Indian outbreak, it would be able to follow and overtake a band of warriors, where infantrymen would be left hopelessly behind, the board recommended that most of the mounted regiments be distributed among Western posts. They will be stationed in Montana, Utah, Idaho, South Dakota, Nebraska, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas. Some cavalry will also be retained at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., which is directly on the Canadian frontier; a regiment will be stationed at Fort Riley, which will be used as a school; four troops will be assigned to Fort Leavenworth, where a general staff school for the education of officers will be located, and four troops will remain at Fort Myer, Va. It is also proposed to maintain four troops of cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., which is near Chicago.

If the recommendation of the board is adopted Governor's Island will become an important infantry post. It is not intended to do away with the artillery garrison at this point. Rather will it be increased and used as a reserve for other posts along the New England and Middle Atlantic coast to draw upon. In view of the immense wealth in New York City, however, and the desirability of having a force at hand to protect it from "mob" violence, it is deemed desirable that infantry shall be available. One battery of field artillery will be stationed at Fort Hamilton to assist the infantry in repelling an enemy and in assisting the municipal authorities to preserve order if their services are utilized in accordance with the instructions of the president. To establish the post on Governor's Island it will be necessary to reclaim the flats. The construction of this post, it is expected, will cost about $1,500,000.

Near the city of Chicago will be stationed a strong force. Fort Sheridan, fifteen miles away, will be garrisoned by a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two batteries of field artillery. Recommendations are made for the stationing of strong bodies of troops near other cities. The board, it is said, had no idea of interference by the military for the preservation of order, as the States will be expected to do this, but should they be unable or fail to perform their duty then it is considered advisable that there should be close at hand a strong force which can act the moment the President gives the order.

The board recommended that nine posts in different sections of the country be considered "temporary," that is, that they be garrisoned for the present and eventually abandoned. Five of these are in Alaska. The remainder are Boise Barracks, Idaho; Fort Niobrara, Nebraska; Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Undoubtedly the citizens residing in the vicinity of these posts, who have gained substantial advantages from the presence of troops, will make a strong effort to induce the War Department to continue their existence. Members of the Board of Officers say, however, that the money used in keeping these posts in repair could be better expended for th construction of new posts. Besides the infantry post which the board desires established on Governor's Island, it believes infantry posts should be built near Los Angeles, Cal; Albuquerque, N. M.; Washington, D. C.; Conewago Valley, Pennsylvania, and the Red River Valley, and a cavalry post in Monterey County, California.

As sites for camps the board recommended the vicinity of Chickamauga Park, Georgia; Fort Riley, Kansas; Conewago Valley, Pennsylvania, and Nacimiento Ranch, California.

Lieutenant General Miles declined to be quoted as to the reasons which induced the board to recommend the distribution of troops as reported to Secretary Root. With reference to the camp sites, he pointed out that they are in strategic positions, are sufficiently near railroad centers to insure prompt transportation of troops and supplies, and that there is ample ground available to make them ideal for manoeuvres of the several arms of the service.

THE GLEIFORST CASE.

Text of the Decision, Showing the Stahl-Ring Sought to Stifle Criticism.

Below is the text of the decision, published in yesterday's 'Law Journal," in the action brought by an S. L. P. man against the Kangaroo ring in the Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund:

"Gleiforst v. Workmen's Sick, &c., Fund of the U. S. of Am.—The plaintiff, a member in good standing of the defendant society, was, in or about the month of May, 1900, expelled therefrom for distributing a circular among its members containing statements directed against the then officers of the society. The constitution of the defendant (Art. 7) provides for the expulsion of members upon certain grounds thereafter enumerated, and the cause assigned for expelling the plaintiff is neither expressly nor impliedly within those grounds. The defendant claims, however, that as by its ritual the plaintiff pledged himself not to bring charges against the society, its officers and members through the public press or in any other public manner before exhausting the means of redress given by the constitution, his action in distributing the circular was a violation of his pledge, for which violation the defendant had the inherent right to expel the plaintiff. I think that such inherent right could not be exercised in this case. From the fact that the plaintiff distributed the circular in question among members of the society it does not necessarily follow that he thereby brought charges against the officers of the society through the public press or in any other public manner; for the members of the society have a particular interest in the conduct of its affairs, and that interest would be a private one as distinguished from the intrest of the public in general. It has been held that the mere fact of defamation of members of such a society by a fellow-member is no cause for expulsion (Allnutt v. High Court of Foresters, 62 Mich., at p. 113; and see 1 Bacon Ben. Soc'ys, new ed., sec. 103.) The circular distributed was a species of "campaign document" probably couched in the exaggerated language of such literature, in which the national officers of the defendant are severely criticised, and an opposition ticket, on which the plaintiff's name appears, is presented. In People ex rel. Ward v. Uptown Ass'n (9 App. Div., at p. 193) the court said: 'We think that the relator had the clearest and most undeniable right to appeal to his fellow-members, either to alter the by-laws or to change the personnel of the board of directors; that for this purpose he had the right to state any material fact, and to fairly criticize any action of the governing authorities of the club. It may be unfortunate that there should be difference of opinion or disputes in club management, but dissension is a hazard to which all associate action is liable and clubs, no more than other organizations, can expect to be exempt from this hazard.' To sustain the expulsion would tend to stifle fair criticism of the acts of officers of such corporations and endanger their welfare. There must be judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

VOLKZEITUNG GETS BLACK EYE.

Carpenters Union 497 Turns Out Its Defenders After Hearing An S. L. P. Speaker.

For some time past there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction existing among the members of Carpenters' Union 497, with the New Yorker "Volkszeitung." This dissatisfaction has mainly arisen from that paper's failure to publish reports of money contributed to its support. Carpenters' Union 497, has given liberally to the "Volkszeitung's" funds and is consequently interested in them. Another source of dissatisfaction among the members has been the attitude of the "Volkszeitung" toward the Socialist Labor Party, which was considered unfair and unjust.

This dissatisfaction culminated in an invitation being extended to Jas. A. Hunter, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, to speak before the Union at its meeting in Smith's Hall, 491 East Sixth street, last Monday evening. Hunter accepted, and when he arose to address the meeting, which was attended by about 200 of the members, the Kangaroos in the union strenuously objected. As the majority present, however, were desirious in the interest of fair play of hearing an S. L. P. speaker, the Kangaroo objections were of no avail.

Hunter had the floor 15 minutes, during which time he spoke of the prejudices existing against the S. L. P. among trade unions—a prejudice which had been maliciously created by the lying "Volkszeitung." He then outlined the Party's policy on trades unions, pointing out the necessity of new tactics, especially the need of independent political action on class lines for the overthrow of the capitalist system as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party.

When Hunter finished, the members present expressed the hope that they would be able to hear another S. L. P. speaker in the future. They were well impressed with the economic policy of the Party, which they declared to be entirely different than they had been led to believe.

It was learned yesterday that after Hunter withdrew, the Carpenters had a lively discussion. It ended in the compulsory resignation of Recording Secretary, Louis Neidermair, and the voluntary resignation of Conductor Dave Blankenheim, both Kangaroos and defenders of the "Volkszeitung's" interests.

TO "SETTLE" STRIKES.

(Continued from page 1).

chairman, either of the vice chairmen present shall act in his place, or, if both vice chairmen be present, then the one shall act who shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Treasurer.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect and receive all funds coming to the department, to deposit the same, in the name of the department, in some bank or trust company designated by it; to pay all bills after the same have been duly audited by the chairman of the Finance Committee; to sign checks; to present annually, to the Executive Commitee, and at any other time he may be requested to do so, a statement of receipts and expenditures, and to keep a proper account of the finances of the department. He shall give a bond in such amount, and in such form as may be approved by the department.

Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all regular and special meetings of this department and of the Executive Committee; keep minutes therof; attend to the correspondence of the department and its committees; have custody of its books and papers, and to perform such other service in the line of his duties as secretary as may be required by the department or its committees.

Conciliation Committee.

The chairman shall appoint a committee on conciliation to consist of nine members, three of whom shall be selected from each division, whose duty it shall be, upon notice of threatened strike or lockout of more than local magnitude, to use its good offices in restoring harmonious relations, reporting its action to the Executive Committee.

Arbitration.

Should the efforts of the conciliation committee prove ineffective, and should both parties to the dispute desire the services of the Executive Committee of this department, they may be invited to select two employers and two wage earners from said Executive Committee, to serve as an arbitration board. Should the four find it necessary to appoint an umpire to finally decide the dispute, they may select a fifth member from the division representing the public.

Emergencies.

Should a controversy seem of such magnitude as to threaten the general industrial welfare of the country, the officers of the Executive Committee shall be authorized to call a meeting of the entire Executive Committee to consider the situation, and take such action as may, in its judgment, be required.

Auxiliary Committee.

The Executive Committee may appoint auxiliary committees to deal with local disturbances, the rules governing the same to be in harmony with the general purpose of the Industrial Department.

Vacancies.

The Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in the committee or department.

Amendments.

These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Executive Committee.

The sub-committee which prepared the by-laws consisted of Oscar S. Straus, chairman; Vice President Sam Gompers, S. R. Calloway, president of the American Locomotive Works; Col. John J. McCook, Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Harry Korkowinsky (White), general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America; Lewis Nixon, and Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers.

The Executive Committee is composed of thirty-six members, who were appointed at the meeting held in December last at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in this city, when industrial disturbances were discussed at length by representatives of "labor" and capital and many "prominent" men of the United States.

Senator Hanna was elected president of the Executive Committee and ex-President Cleveland was made a member of it. Cleveland was invited to be present at yesterday's session, but sent a letter, saying that he could not attend.

Oscar S. Straus gave the members of the Executive Committee a dinner at his home last night. The full list of those present yesterday was Cornelius Bliss, Oscar S. Straus, C. F. Adams, Archbishop Ireland, President Eliot, of Harvard, Franklin McVeagh, John J. McCook, John G. Milburn, Charles J. Bonaparte, Ralph M. Easley, representing the public; Senator Mark Hanna, S. P. Calloway, Charles A. Moore, Edward P. Ripley, J. Kruttschmitt, H. H. Vreeland, Marcus M. Marks, James A. Chambers, W. H. Pfehler, representing the employers, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank P. Sargent, Theodore J. Shaffer, James Duncan, James O'Connell, Martin Fox, Edgar E. Clark, Harry Korkowinsky (White) and W. MacArthur, representing the "labor unions."

The S. T. & L. A. in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 20.—Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, Mass. addressed a meeting of the Bower Glazers' Union of Wilmington last evening on the "Aims and Objects of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." At the conclusion of Mr. Berry's speech which was listened to attentively, the Bower Glazers Union, which was an independent organization voted to make application for a charter in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which was done and one hundred and thirty-one workingmen were added to the "New Trade Union" army. This will act as an entering wedge in organizing the Morrocco Workers of this section of the country in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Thus will they be saved from the corruption of the Hanna, Gompers, Tobin Fakirated Crew.

Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A.

The next regular meeting of D. A. 15 will be held on Sunday, March 9, at 10.30 a. m. sharp, at headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates will please attend.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●

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OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.
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The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

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Section Westchester County, N. Y.

Members take notice that the silver watch affair is postponed to March 8th. Be sure to send in the coupons and money to the undersigned before that date.

PETER JACOBSON, Organizer.

"A. H. S." Take Notice.

William V. Evans would like to communicate with his old co-worker, A. H. S. His address is wanted.

W. P. EVANS,
Vancouver, B. C.